THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXXVIII.

VOLUME XL.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by A. MURRAY and J. COCHRAN.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of EVENTS, continued from our preceding volume.

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The day of the week on which every month of 1778 began: A help to find the date of any article expreſſed as falling on a certain week-day before or after a date mentioned.

[*The 1ſt, 8th, 15th, 22d, and 29th, of a month, fall on the ſame week-day.—— The month-day advances one week-day every common year, and two every leap year: ſo, as* 1778 *and* 1779 *are both common years, every month-day of the current year will fall on the week-day next after that on which the ſame month-day fell laſt year.*]

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To the BINDER.

CUT away the blue covers, and the advertiſements ſtitched in any of the Magazines; and place this quarter of a ſheet, containing the General Title-page, the Chronological Series of Events, &c. before the Magazine for January.

A map of Hudſon's river, ſtitched up in the January Magazine, is to be placed ſo as to front p. 664. of the preceding volume, as directed on January cover, and likewiſe in the direction to the binder in that volume.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

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To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Scotland, January* 1778.

THE author of the *Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies*, in the enquiry he makes, whether Europe ought to lay open the trade in India, or carry it on by excluſive charters, affirms, that the nature of things requires, that the ſubjects of one country ſhould unite into a company, both for their own intereſt, and for that of the ſtate, in carrying on the trade with India; but from the reſult of theſe inquiries he aſſerts, that no ſufficient reaſon appears from whence it can be inferred that this company muſt be an excluſive one.

In the different arguments employed by this very intelligent author, to demonſtrate the difficulties which would attend the conducting of ſuch a trade by individuals, the neceſſity there would be for a company's undertaking it, and the inſufficiency of the reaſons aſſigned for making the privileges of ſuch a company excluſive, one circumſtance appears to have eſcaped his obſervation, which implies a ſtrong neceſſity for an excluſive right being veſted in the company.

The reaſons which dictate the neceſſity of a company trading to India, preferably to private traders, are drawn by the author from the diſtance of that country, and the circumſtances peculiar to its trade. — A very large ſtock muſt be employed;

employed; advances made beforehand to the Indians, without which their manufactures cannot be obtained; at leaſt fifty different agents eſtabliſhed in different parts of the country, for providing the ſeveral articles of commerce; and, in ſhort, ſuch connections formed, and maintained, as it would be next to impoſſible for the private trader to ſupport. Principally from theſe conſiderations, (more fully and particularly diſcuſſed), the author is of opinion, that the East-India trade could not be attempted with any proſpect of ſucceſs but by a trading company; and that the exertions of individuals, to form ſuch arrangements, and ſupport ſuch expences, would defeat themſelves, if ever they ſhould be attempted.

But although the private trader could not of himſelf, afford to form and keep up ſuch eſtabliſhed connections as would be found neceſſary to carry on the India trade ſucceſsfully, upon the ſuppoſition that there was no eſtabliſhed company, which had agents already fixed there; yet the caſe would be found very different, if at preſent a competition was to be tolerated between the free trader and the company. For, even ſuppoſing the company to have no political connections in India; no territorial revenue to divert their attention from commerce; no military force to tempt, no power of ſovereignty to miſlead them; but were ſettled upon the ſimple plan our author propoſes, in the plain ſtyle of merchants, and for the ſole purpoſe of trading,—it is not to be imagined, that their agents abroad, whoſe principal reward would be the produce of their own induſtry, in the opportunities their ſituation afforded them of trading on their own account, could be with-held from the temptation of emolument, which would offer itſelf in the profit to be procured, from providing goods for the free trader; who would thus be enabled to underſell the company in the markets of Europe.

It is not to be ſuppoſed, that the profit demanded by the agents for the goods provided for the free trader, would amount to a ſum equivalent to the expences of the company, in keeping up an eſtabliſhment of agents, &c. in India. Competition among the agents, and, perhaps, the natives, would effectually prevent this. It is rather to be feared, that this ſource of private emolument (which no interdictions of the company could prevent) would very ſoon have an influence on the quality of their own purchaſes. The reſult of all former obſervations in ſimilar caſes will evince, that the intereſt of any public body muſt ultimately ſuffer, when it comes to ſtand oppoſed to the private intereſt of its agents. Public virtue has never yet been ſo firmly eſtabliſhed in individuals, as long to withſtand the allurements of ſelf-intereſt! I apprehend, from obſervations made in the country where this competition would happen, that the free trader would ſoon find himſelf nearly upon a footing with the company in his purchaſes, without the charge of maintaining agents, and beſides the advantage of managing his affairs upon a more frugal plan than it is poſſible for a public body to adopt. The number of private traders would multiply with their ſucceſs, and the competition end with the exiſtence of the company. When that event took place, the private traders, loſing their prop in the agents who were ſupported by their competitors, would ſoon follow the wreck of the company, and the nation be thus totally deprived of the advantages of this commerce, unleſs ſome unforeſeen circumſtances ſhould occur to remedy a defect which the author deems at preſent unſurmountable.

Thus, if we allow, that it would require the funds of a public company to eſtabliſh a trade from Europe with India, common juſtice would dictate, that this company ſhould enjoy, excluſively, the benefit of its own arrangements. But how ſhall this be effected, if individuals may follow the track of the company's ſhips, and make their purchaſes, by means of the company's agents, upon more advantageous terms than the company? In this caſe, the free trade, which would operate ſo much to the detriment of the company, would actually owe its exiſtence, and derive its ſupport from them. It is in vain to think of regulations or reſtrictions upon the company's ſervants, at the diſtance of India from Europe, when the trade would be free, and the natives at hand to cover their tranſactions. Certainly the only effectual means is that (which all the nations in Europe trading to India have hitherto adopted) of veſting companies with an excluſive privilege to this trade. With reſpect to the inconveniencies of this excluſion, if our author's arguments be juſt, which demonſtrate, that this trade could not

be

be undertaken but by a company, the excluſive privilege would be the price which the nation muſt pay for the advantages it would derive from this commerce.

The other privileges, of waging war, and entering into political connections, which the author complains of, and condemns, as having proved deſtructive, not only to the natives of India where the Europeans have ſettled, but even to the commercial companies themſelves, are undoubtedly foreign to the nature of commerce; and could only be conferred, originally, for the purpoſe of ſelf-preſervation How far they were neceſſary in that light, will admit of much debate, and cannot poſitively be determined, notwithſtanding the author is ſo deciſive on this ſubject Undoubtedly government was taught to believe that they were indiſpenſable; and ſince the event of ſuch a ſyſtem, whether neceſſarily or unneceſſarily adopted, has produced great and important conſequences, which have become materially intereſting to the different ſtates in Europe; until theſe ſtates ſhall aſſume the direction and management of thoſe extraneous matters, (extraneous with reſpect to ſocieties of merchants), the concerns of commerce, which ought to be the principal or ſole object of trading companies, muſt continue a matter only of ſecondary conſideration. But ſhould the governments, as the author recommends, take this charge and burden on themſelves, which properly belongs to them,—the trading companies, which have been overſpreading, and as it were deluging, extenſive provinces and countries, would, by contracting themſelves within the limits of their proper channels, become more purely mercantile than they have ever yet appeared in Aſia; and, it is probable, would purſue the intereſts of commerce to a greater extent, and with better ſucceſs, than they have hitherto done.

To conclude: The author's commendable zeal for commercial liberty, ſeems to have led him to propoſe reconciling two ſyſtems which appear to be inconſiſtent with each other. If a trading company muſt conduct the commerce with India, that company muſt be excluſive, or it cannot enjoy the excluſive benefit of its own arrangements; to which it has an undoubted right. But with reſpect to the other privileges or prerogatives which the East-India companies have hitherto exerciſed in Aſia, as they are totally foreign to commerce, it is probable they may have impeded or obſtructed its progreſs. By being diſburdened from them, and confined to their proper ſphere of action, the commercial companies will have ſtronger incitements, and be more at liberty, to purſue the original purpoſes of their firſt inſtitution. A part, therefore, of the author's plan, but not the whole, appears to be proper: Let the companies be purely commercial, without either political or military influence or authority in Aſia; but, if they are meant to ſubſiſt, they muſt be excluſive.—— I am, &c.

Mr URBAN,

IN the year 1753 I publiſhed caſes of all kinds of fits, to which were annexed caſes of the bite of a mad dog, with my method of treating them at the London hoſpital, and in my private practice, with conſtant ſucceſs; which is as follows.

I order cuticular inciſions to be made about the place bitten, and to let them bleed till they ſtop of themſelves; then to rub into the place bitten, and all about, mercurial ointment; and cover the ſore with a mercurial plaiſter. At night the patient takes a bolus, with two, three, or four grains of calomel; and the next morning a doſe of ſalts, or any other gentle purgative. The morning following he muſt go into the cold bath.

The mercurial ointment muſt be rubbed in every night and morning, the mercurial plaiſter over it; the calomel-bolus muſt be taken every other night, and the purgative the morning following; and the cold bath uſed the intermediate days.

This proceſs being purſued rigorouſly during a fortnight, the patient may be aſſured of ſafety, provided he has applied immediately upon receiving the bite.

But one who practiſed this mercurial proceſs at Pondicherry, goes much farther, and affirms, that he had cured with it a woman who had the ſymptoms of the hydrophobia upon her three days; and that he had treated thus above three hundred perſons, men, women, and children; Italians, Portugueſe, Blacks, Mulattoes, and Armenians; and that all kept free from the ſymptoms of madneſs.

I do not recollect any inſtance in my practice ſo ſtrong to the purpoſe as the above-mentioned; but ſomething ap-

proaching it was that of a man who applied to me about a fortnight after he had been bitten, and felt his head (as he expreſſed it) very lumpy, and an unaccountable wearineſs all over, who got very well with this method. And as a caution not to truſt in ſea-bathing, I cannot omit mentioning, that a lad, about fourteen, applied to me, recently bitten, who was cured with my proceſs; but another lad of the neighbourhood, bitten at the ſame time, by the ſame dog, being ſent to the ſalt water, died of the hydrophobia ſix weeks after.

A cure for the hydrophobia has, unhappily, not yet been diſcovered; but as the gentleman of Pondicherry affirms, that he had cured with his mercurial proceſs a woman who had the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe upon her, it is to be hoped, that the profeſſors of phyſic, by maturely conſidering this proceſs, and improving upon it, will bring it to ſuch perfection as to prove an effectual cure.

It has been aſſerted lately by gentlemen eminent in the faculty, that the mercurial treatment is not a ſafe preſervative from the conſequences of the bite of mad animals. But as it does not appear, that in their management they had made uſe of the cold bath, which may be deemed a powerful aſſiſtant to the operation of the other means, and the reſt of their treatment not being exactly like mine, which always has proved ſucceſsful, none of my patients having afterwards been afflicted with the hydrophobia, I muſt therefore perſevere in the opinion, that my mercurial proceſs is a ſafe and ſure preventive of the dreadful conſequences of the bite of mad animals. And that this practice may be univerſally known and adopted, is the ſincere wiſh of, &c. J. ANDREE.

Hatton Garden, Sept. 2. 1777.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, I ſaw in the Morning Chronicle, Sept. 5. A Caſe and Cure of the Hydrophobia by A. B. at N° 109. Hatton Garden, in which the uſe of mercury bore a great ſhare. My curioſity prompted me to ſee the author of this great cure; who aſſured me of the reality of the fact, but would not tell me the patient's name, he being married ſince, and having children; and ſaid, that if any great good could be effected by it, he would affirm the fact by affidavit.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for December an addition is made, viz. "As a farther encouragement, not only for patients, but for practitioners, to try the mercurial proceſs recommended by Dr Andrée, that gentleman has collected, and ſent us, ſome caſes in which it has proved ſucceſsful in checking the diſeaſe conſequent thereon, and, one in particular, of curing it in the very laſt ſtage; but as theſe caſes have already appeared as advertiſements in the newspapers, all that is incumbent on us to do in order to co-operate with the Doctor, in making known a probable remedy for a diſeaſe the moſt dreadful of all others, and for which no other has yet been found effectual, is to refer the reader to a Mr Robinſon, who was attended by Dr Layard, of Hatton-ſtreet, and a Mr Robert Caſtleman, of Camberwell, who was attended by Dr Hill, of St Mary Axe. Theſe are ſaid to have been cured in the laſt ſtage of the diſtemper, particularly the latter. It muſt not, however, be omitted, that to the Doctor's proceſs both Dr Layard and Dr Hill added opiates; and as Mr Pott has lately [38. 60. 446.] diſcovered a ſingular property in opium of checking one ſpecies of mortification, it may not be amiſs to mark its effects in correcting other corruptions of the blood, which, though in ſome caſes leſs quick, may, if not repelled, be no leſs fatal.

SIR, *London, Nov.* 1777.

IF the ſituation of Ireland were deemed worthy of the attention of the people in power here, or in that miſerable country, it would not be, as it is at preſent, diſtinguiſhed by two of the moſt ſtriking particulars; — depopulation, in conſequence of the richneſs of its ſoil, and the vileſt of all ſlavery, reſulting from an imaginary independence.

The ſoil of the weſtern counties in Ireland is, perhaps, as rich and fertile as any on earth; and yet, from the badneſs of internal policy, there is ſcarce a trace of population in thoſe parts which are moſt capable of producing, not only all the neceſſaries, but even the luxuries of life, in the fulleſt abundance. Plenty in thoſe parts ſeems to ſhoot from the ſoil, yet the eye is ſhocked at the wretched contraſt which the human ſpecies exhibits. The bullock and the ſteer are fat and luſty; but the famiſhed peaſant preſents a face worn to the bone with complicated miſery. Over the lawns Nature throws her richeſt veſtment, while the

the few human creatures that are to be ſeen crawl about in rags!

To an Engliſhman this will appear aſtoniſhing; he will be amazed how human folly or wickedneſs can thus fruſtrate the ſpecial bounty of Providence. But the fact is ſo; and I believe, not any of the Iriſh nobility, and others of landed property, who ſpend their fortunes in England, will be hardy enough to deny it.

There are a variety of evil cauſes to which the misfortunes of Ireland may be imputed; but the moſt radical grievance is the mock independence of its legiſlature, ſo much, and ſo falſely, the boaſt and glory of its conſtitution.

It is the legiſlators that engroſs almoſt all the landed property of Ireland; graſing of cattle appears to them much more profitable than agriculture. Hence, without conſulting the good that muſt ariſe from tillage, and the conſequent increaſe of population, they lay out all their beſt grounds for the breeding and fattening of cattle. A ſingle man can take ſufficient care of the ſame ſpace of graſing-ground, which would afford full employment for full 300 men if turned by the plough.—Thus the rich are gainers,—the poor ſtarved. Bullocks, and not men, cover the earth deſigned by the Deity for the uſe and convenience of the latter. Thus the offended traveller meets nothing but ſtalls and ſheep-cots, inſtead of human habitations; and thus that plenty which was poured over the country for the benefit of thouſands, is engroſſed by the unfeeling rapacity of a few.

Thoſe few compoſe that legiſlature which alone can, but which will not, put a ſtop to national calamity, and reſtore to men the uſe of thoſe divine advantages which are at this moment enjoyed by brutes!

CORMAC.

To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Scotland, January* 1778.

ALthough every perſon knows the ſort of influence which generally obtains in borough-elections of a member of parliament, and although it is cuſtomary to talk openly (in general terms) of the large ſums which a candidate muſt expend to ſtand any chance of being returned a repreſentative; yet the laws are very ſtrict to prevent the influence of bribery, and to defeat its operations. That ſuch laws are infringed, no body will at this time think of denying: of late years, particularly, the practice has been detected, and even avowed, with impunity. Perhaps the progreſs of this violation of the bribery-act has been gradual; and as it became more univerſal, the idea of its criminality has declined; till, by frequent repetition, and general conſent, theſe laws were in danger of becoming obſolete in the Britiſh conſtitution; every one overlooking in another what he was conſcious of having committed himſelf. But the imprudence of certain men, whoſe rapid riſe to extraordinary opulence had attracted the reſentment of the reſt of the nation, having expoſed their conduct to the cenſure of this law, and left them to the rancorous proſecution, not of Patriotiſm, but of Envy, an accidental check was given to an evil, whoſe progreſs tended to eſtabliſh the avowed aſcendency of corruption over the powers of Britiſh legiſlation. [38. 336.]

In ſeveral inſtances the laws have but a confined influence in governing the conduct of men: where they can be eluded without ſhame, the breach of them is reckoned no diſhonour. There is another principle much more powerful in reſtraining individuals; and this is the influence of public opinion. Where a nation or a ſociety hold a point to be diſhonourable, although not enjoined by any particular law, individuals are withheld from tranſgreſſing, from the fear of having their conduct reprobated by their countrymen or aſſociates. Such reſtrictions are often the beſt guardians of liberty and public virtue; and where they have ſo noble a tendency, they ſhould be enthuſiaſtically adhered to and preſerved: for when a breach is once overlooked, a repetition is thought leſs criminal; till cuſtom familiarizes the neglect, and the charm is at laſt totally broken, which might have reſiſted the aſſaults of vice, or repelled the incroachments of corruption.

It has for a long time been conſidered as a point of honour among the royal boroughs of Scotland, (which could ſtyle themſelves independent), to elect their own countrymen for their repreſentatives in parliament; and I have heard this circumſtance boaſted of in other parts of the world, as a proof of a conſcientious conduct in them, beyond many of the boroughs in England. Undoubtedly Scotſmen are the moſt likely to be intereſted in the welfare of Scotland; and the ſmall

number

number of our repreſentatives in parliament compared with thoſe of England, in reſpect to the population of the two kingdoms, may render this diſtinction proper and neceſſary. But allowing that it may in particular inſtances be overlooked without detriment to the country, common decency certainly requires, that the conſtituents who chuſe a repreſentative, ſhould have ſome knowledge of the man whom they chuſe, whether he may be a Scotſman or an Engliſhman. —A remarkable inſtance has lately happened in F——, where a ſet of boroughs (which appear to have been vacated on purpoſe) have choſen a man, who is not only a ſtranger to their country, but whom (as I am informed) not one of the voters has ever ſeen, or has the ſmalleſt knowledge of. Such an election may have the practice of ſome Engliſh boroughs to plead in its ſupport; but ſuch a practice is held infamous in England, and ſuch boroughs are quoted proverbially and deriſively as ſaleable commodities.

I am under ſome apprehenſion, that this *bleſſed* example, if paſſed over without remark, may introduce the open traffick for borough-repreſentation into this country; ſo that hereafter it may become common for any wealthy Engliſhman, or place-diſpoſing courtier, (however unknown or unheard of among us), to make his bargain for a Scots ſeat in parliament;—*a neſt of Scots boroughs*, and a *Corniſh borough*, becoming equally objects of contempt in the voice of public eſtimation! But whatever may have been the cuſtom in ſome parts of England, the voters in the F—— boroughs ought to know, that ſuch a ſcandalous practice is an innovation in this part of Scotland, and deſerves to be pointed out as a breach of that decorum which fenced a valuable part of the conſtitution, and which (whatever may have been the immediate motives in the preſent inſtance) may open the way to the moſt ſhameleſs proſtitution. I ſhould think, on ſuch an occaſion, it would become the author of the Scots Magazine to ſpread the alarm among his countrymen, and to rouſe his correſpondents (if he will not aſſume the pen himſelf) to ſtigmatize a tranſaction, which violates decency, and tends to introduce corruption, unmaſked, into this country. [56.]

I am, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

CORN-BILL. [39. 575. 716.]

In July the annual convention of the royal boroughs appointed a committee to meet with the gentlemen of landed property on this ſubject: meetings were held accordingly; and reſolutions were formed, and publiſhed.

At a general meeting of the freeholders and juſtices of the peace of the county of Banff, the Duke of Gordon Preſes, held at Banff, Nov. 1. the report of a committee appointed the day before, was read, viz.

"The committee are of opinion, that the only way to procure plenty, and conſequently cheapneſs of corn, or any other commodities, is to give all poſſible encouragement to the production of ſuch commodities.

They are of opinion, that the laws of the 15th and 22d of Charles II. and of the 1ſt of William and Mary, regulating the exportation and importation of corn, were wiſe and ſalutary

As corn has been in greater plenty and cheaper ſince theſe laws were made, they are of opinion, that ſuch plenty and cheapneſs have been the conſequences of theſe laws.

They obſerve, that, in the courſe of the ſixty-eight years, from the 1697 to the 1764, inſtead of being partly fed by the importation of foreign grain, G. Britain has, by the effects of theſe laws, been enabled to ſupport herſelf; and her exports of corn gradually increaſed, till the average exportation amounted to above 700,000 quarters annually; and one year (1750) above a million and a half of quarters were exported.

They cannot, therefore, but diſapprove of the preſent law, ſo far as it reſpects exportation, and facilitates importation, in contradiction to the former laws, from which ſo happy conſequences proceeded.

They obſerve, by the experience of paſt times, that the rate or value of the inferior grain in proportion to wheat is as follows, *viz.* rye, peaſe, and beans, nearly four ſixth-parts of the value of wheat; barley, three ſixth parts; and oats and oatmeal, two ſixth-parts.

They are of opinion, that, in juſtice, the quarter of oat-meal ſhould be rated at twenty-four ſtone weight of the Troy weight of Scotland, being equal in value to three quarters of oats, and being exactly three bolls of oat-meal; and that being

being equal *ad valorem* to a quarter of wheat, the bounty ſhould be payable accordingly.

They are of opinion, that the internal corn-trade, that is, the purchaſing and tranſporting of corn from one part of the kingdom to the other, ſhould be made as free and open as poſſible; and, for this purpoſe, all penalties and reſtrictions upon thoſe deſcribed in the old laws under the name of *ingroſſers*, ought to be removed.

That bonding at cuſtomhouſes, and paying fees for coaſt-cockets, for tranſporting grain from one part of the kingdom to the other, ought alſo to be removed.

They are of opinion, that the allowing foreign grain to be imported and warehouſed, and afterwards exported without duty, will be highly prejudicial to the agriculture of G. Britain.

They are of opinion, that, for the execution of the corn-laws, a national inqueſt of the prices ſhould be made from time to time, as often in the year as ſhall be judged neceſſary, under the direction of the ſuperior judges; and that their declaration of the prices ſhould, for the different periods, be the rule for regulating the exportation and importation, and for the payment of the bounties and duties, without the neceſſity of the application of individuals, as ſettled by the act of the 14th of the late King.

They are of opinion, that the prices of grain in the county of Mid-Lothian is nearly the medium of the prices over Scotland; and that a proof of theſe prices ſhould be received as the regulating price for all Scotland.

They are of opinion, that a law regulating the weights and meaſures, and appointing all kinds of meal and grain to be ſold by the ſame weight, or the ſame meaſure, would tend greatly to the encouragement of the agriculture of this country, and to diſtributive juſtice in general."

Of this report the meeting unanimouſly approved, and requeſted the attention of Lord Fife, their repreſentative in parliament, to the affair; and they appointed ten of their number, or ſuch of them as could attend, to meet with the committees of the other counties, and of the royal boroughs, to deliberate upon it.

A meeting of the county of Air, held alſo Nov. 1. approved of the general principles upon which the bill proceeds, and appointed a committee to meet with the committees from other counties on the ſubject.

The matter was under the conſideration of a committee of the royal boroughs and ſeveral landed gentleman, at Edinburgh, Nov. 13. under that of the committee of the annual convention, Nov. 14. and under that of a numerous and very reſpectable meeting of gentlemen, in the Parliament-houſe, from the different counties, Nov. 15. At this laſt meeting, Andrew Croſbie, Eſq; Advocate, was unanimouſly called to the chair. In order to aſcertain, whether the meeting could properly be deemed a repreſentation of the landed intereſt of Scotland, he read over the names of the ſeveral counties, and deſired ſuch gentlemen as came deputed from them to ſpeak. It appeared, that there were gentlemen preſent from all the counties except four or five: but that ſome of them had no inſtructions, and attended only for information. It was therefore agreed, that the proceedings of this meeting ſhould not be conſidered as the ſentiments of the landed intereſt at large, but merely to throw light upon the matter, to be afterwards communicated to the ſeveral counties. After a long converſation, the matter was remitted to a committee. Minutes of this committee appeared in the papers in the end of November, viz.

"There was produced and read to the meeting, a printed copy of the bill brought into parliament laſt ſeſſion of parliament: And being accurately conſidered, paragraph by paragraph, the meeting were of opinion, That the law, as it now ſtands, ſtood in need of many alterations, in order to make it more beneficial to the country, and to remove the inconveniencies with which it had been found to be attended. And, in particular, they are of opinion,

1. That the powers of opening the ports of Scotland ſhould be transferred from the ſheriffs, where it is now lodged, to the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer, as propoſed in the late bill; nine to be a quorum in the time of ſeſſion, and three in time of vacation.

2. That no previous application by particular perſons ſhould be required in opening the ports; but that the judges ſhould meet at ſtated times in the year, to enquire into the current prices of grain and oatmeal at Edinburgh, and to determine whether the ports ſhould be opened or ſhut: And the times of their meeting being

being thus fixed by law, no intimation would be requiſite.

3. That there ſeems to be no good reaſon for requiring, that the witneſſes upon whoſe evidence the ports were to be opened or ſhut, ſhould have the property and be in poſſeſſion of a land-eſtate of 400 l. Scots of valued rent per ann. in the county of Edinburgh, great inconvenience having been felt from the laws which are now repealed, in which this was a qualification; but that the deſcription of the witneſſes in the bill lately brought into parliament, is in other reſpects proper, and that it may be left to the judges to take ſuch other mode of evidence as to them may ſeem proper and neceſſary.

4. That the prices of grain in the market of Edinburgh having been found, by long experience, and upon the moſt accurate inquiry, to be nearly the medium-prices for all the parts of Scotland, ſhould regulate the opening and ſhutting of the whole ports of Scotland; and that theſe ports may be opened when wheat ſells there at forty-eight ſhillings per quarter; when rye, peaſe, and beans, ſell at thirty-two ſhillings per quarter; barley, bear, or bigg, at twenty-four ſhillings per quarter; and oatmeal at fourteen ſhillings and eight pence per boll, weighing eight ſtone Troy, the price of oatmeal being underſtood to regulate the importation of oats.

5. That the determination of the judges of the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer ſhould be tranſmitted to the board of cuſtoms, and a copy of it hung up in the cuſtomhouſe at Edinburgh: That the commiſſioners ſhould alſo be appointed to tranſmit copies to every collector in Scotland, to be hung up in their reſpective cuſtomhouſes, for the inſpection of the lieges; and to publiſh it in the news-papers immediately after it comes to the hands of the commiſſioners.

6. That there ſhould be four ſtated times in the year when the judges of the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer ſhould meet, and that theſe ſhould be the 1ſt of February, the 1ſt of May, the 1ſt of Auguſt, and the 1ſt of November; and the ports, when once opened, ſhould remain open for three months together.

7. That the warehouſing of either grain or meal for re-exportation is highly prejudicial to the true intereſt of this country, and to the exportation of the native produce: That as the warehouſing of oatmeal never hath been allowed, it ought not to be agreed to; and the warehouſing of other grain ought to be prevented if poſſible.

In the courſe of reaſoning upon theſe matters, it occurred, that there were many things connected with the propoſed bill, which deſerved farther conſideration, though not falling directly under the buſineſs remitted to this committee by the general meeting on Saturday laſt; and they came to the following reſolutions.

1. That it be requeſted of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to make out an abſtract of the exports and imports of grain in Scotland, and of the quantities carried coaſtwiſe, from the beginning of the preſent century, or as far back as it can be conveniently done.

2. That as the conducting this matter of a proper corn-law is of the greateſt importance to the landed intereſt, and to the agriculture of Scotland in general; the procuring proper materials and information, and other neceſſary ſteps, will probably be attended with ſome expence; that it be requeſted of the different counties, to agree to pay this expence, in proportion to their reſpective valuations; the ſum levied to be retained in the hands of the collector in each county, till drawn by order of the preſes of next general meeting, and at the ſight of the convener for each county.

3. That it be ſuggeſted to the next general meeting, that a ſtanding committee ſhould be eſtabliſhed by them, with full power to correſpond with the different counties and convention of royal boroughs, or their committees, in any meaſures which may appear for the mutual benefit of the landed and commercial intereſts of this kingdom.

4. That it be recommended to the next general meeting, to conſider, whether it would not be proper to apply for a law for ſelling all kinds of corn by weight, inſtead of meaſure."

Reſolutions of other counties were publiſhed afterwards; and a numerous meeting of the landed intereſt was held in the parliament-houſe, Dec. 15. at which were preſent repreſentatives from thirteen counties.

About the beginning of December, a ſubſcription was opened at Glaſgow to oppoſe the paſſing of the bill. The counties of Argyle and Dumbarton, and ſeveral boroughs and trading and manufacturing towns, reſolved likewiſe to oppoſe the bill. So it is probably dropt for the preſent ſeſſion.

AME-

AMERICA. [39. 696.]

OUR accounts of the military operations in America, in the preceding volume, ended with Gen. Howe's getting poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, and his unſucceſsful attack of Red Bank; ſome ſucceſſes of Gen^{s} Clinton, Vaughan, &c. from New York; and a convention between Gen^{s} Burgoyne and Gates, by which the Britiſh army under the command of the former were to return to Britain, and not to ſerve in America during the preſent conteſt:—we now proceed to the accounts ſince received, beginning with a London Gazette Extraordinary, dated Jan. 9. viz.

"*Admiralty-office, Jan.* 8. The following is an extract of a letter received laſt night by the Eagle packet from the Vice-Adm. Ld Viſc. Howe, commander in chief of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, to Mr Stephens.

"*Eagle, Delaware, Nov.* 23. 1777.

SIR,

THE General adviſing me of his intention to ſend a packet immediately to England, I avail myſelf of the opportunity to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, reſpecting the progreſs of the military ſervices in which the ſhips of war have been concerned, ſince the date of my laſt letter of Oct. 25. [39. 633.]

I mentioned in that letter the preparations making for the attack meditated on the works the rebels had conſtructed on either ſhore, for preventing an open communication by water with the army at Philadelphia, on which it was obvious to them that the farther operations of the campaign would greatly depend.

The wind ſtill continuing to prevent the Vigilant from paſſing to the rear of the enemy's works on Fort iſland, by the only channel practicable for that purpoſe, the opportunity was taken by the King's forces, and by the enemy with equal aſſiduity, to ſtrengthen the preparations judged expedient on either part for the propoſed attack.

The officers and ſeamen of the ſhips of war and tranſports were employed in the mean time, with unremitting fatigue and perſeverance, to convey proviſions, artillery, and ſtores, to the Schuylkill, between Fort iſland and the Pennſylvania ſhore, ſix twenty-four-pounders from the Eagle, and four thirty-two pounders from the Somerſet, tranſported in the ſame manner, with the requiſite proportions of ammunition, were mounted in the batteries erected by the General's appointment on Province iſland.

The wind becoming favourable the 15th inſtant, that firſt occaſion was taken for ordering the ſhips upon the intended ſervice.

The Somerſet and Iſis were appointed to proceed up the eaſtern channel of the river, to act againſt the fort in the front; the Roebuck, Pearl, and Liverpool, with the Cornwallis galley, and ſome ſmaller armed veſſels, againſt a battery with heavy artillery which the rebels had lately opened on a point above, and near to Manto creek, in a ſituation to rake the ſhips anchored to fire upon the fort, and more advantageouſly choſen, as the ſhoalneſs of the water did not admit ſhips to approach within a deſirable diſtance of the work.

The Vigilant, with a Hulk mounting three eighteen-pounders, commanded by Lieut. Botham of the Eagle, proceeded at the ſame time through the channel round Hog iſland, and anchored on that ſide the fort, according to the intention pointed out for co-operating with the batteries on the Pennſylvania ſhore.

The Iſis, being as well placed in the eaſtern channel as the circumſtances of the navigation would permit, rendered very eſſential ſervice againſt the fort and gallies, much to the perſonal honour of Capt. Cornwallis, and credit of the diſcipline in his ſhip. The Roebuck and other frigates ſtationed againſt the battery were equally well conducted.

Greater caution being neceſſary in placing the Somerſet, that ſhip could not be carried as far up the channel as the Iſis was advanced.

The impreſſion made by the batteries on Province iſland (before very conſiderable) being united with the well-directed efforts from the Vigilant and hulk, ſoon ſilenced the artillery of the fort; and farther preparations being in progreſs for opening the eſtocade and forcing the works next morning, the enemy ſet fire to and evacuated the fort during the night.

The numbers of the enemy killed and wounded appeared to have been very conſiderable. Thoſe in the different ſhips, as ſtated in the annexed return, were much leſs than could be ſuppoſed, particularly of the Iſis and Roebuck, which were ſtruck many times from the gallies and works.

As a farther evidence to their Lordſhips of the meritorious conduct of the ſeveral officers therein named, I have added the General's concurring ſentiments ſignified to me on the occaſion. Capt. Duncan remained ſeveral weeks with the army, to ſuperintend the different nautic ſervices and preparations before mentioned.

A detachment from the army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, having been landed the 18th at Billingport, (where a poſt had been ſome time before eſtabliſhed), for attacking the redoubt at Red-bank, the enemy abandoned and blew up the work. They had paſſed ſeveral of their gallies unperceived above the town of Philadelphia, in the night of the 19th, which proved very favourable for the purpoſe; and attempted to do the ſame with the reſt of the gallies and other water-force the following night: but being ſeaſonably diſcovered, they were oppoſed with ſo much effect, by Lieut. Watt, of the Roebuck, (ordered by Capt. Hammond, before my arrival, to take his ſtation in the Delaware prize, near the town), that, not more than three or four of the former appeared to have eſcaped: and being otherwiſe unable to prevent the capture of the reſt of their armed craft, (conſiſting of two zebecks, the two floating-batteries, and ſeveral ſhips, beſides fire-veſſels, amounting to about ſeventeen in number), they were quitted and burnt. Lieut. Watt having teſtified great propriety and ſpirit on this occaſion, I have continued him in the command of the Delaware, retained as an armed ſhip in the ſervice, to remain near the town of Philadelphia, where ſuch additional naval force is particularly requiſite.

A more accurate inſpection of the obſtructions to the navigation of the river adjacent to Fort iſland, becoming practicable under the circumſtances before mentioned, two channels were diſcovered, through which the tranſports containing the proviſions, ſtores, and other neceſſaries for the army, might proceed to Philadelphia. They were ordered up the river accordingly, to be afterwards ſecured at the wharfs of the town, for the approaching winter-months.

The unfortunate event of Lt.-Gen. Burgoyne's operations with the northern army terminating, as I am adviſed by the commander in chief, with the ſurrender of thoſe troops, agreeable to the tenor of a convention executed the 16th of laſt October [39, 660.], has rendered a ſuitable proviſion neceſſary to be made for their conveyance to Europe. A proper number of tranſports has been appropriated for that occaſion. But as it would be ſcarce practicable at this ſeaſon of the year for light tranſports to gain the port of Boſton, where the imbarkation is conditioned to take place, the tranſports have been ordered, under convoy of the Raiſonable, to Rhode-iſland; that if the propoſed alteration is adopted, and the troops can be imbarked at that port, they may be ſooner releaſed.

"*Return of the number of men killed and wounded on board the different ſhips employed in the attack of the works of the enemy on Fort-iſland, their armed craft, and other defences erected to obſtruct the paſſage of the river Delaware, on the 15th day of November, 1777.*

Somerſet, 5 ſeamen wounded.
Iris, 3 ſeamen wounded.
Roebuck, 3 ſeamen killed, 7 ditto wounded.
Liverpoole, None.
Pearl, 1 maſter killed, 3 ſeamen wounded.
Vigilant, 1 midſhipman, 1 ſeaman, killed; ſent from the Eagle.
Cornwallis galley, 1 ſecond maſter and pilot, wounded.
Sloop commanded by Lieut. Botham. None.

Total killed —— 6 } 25"
—— wounded — 19 }

"*Philadelphia, November* 17. 1777.

My Lord,

I cannot too highly acknowledge the ſignal ſervices the army has received from the perſeverance and activity of the officers and ſeamen under your Lordſhip's command, ſince the King's troops entered Philadelphia: and I ſhall be happy, by your Lordſhip's aſſiſtance, to have my ſentiments of them made as acceptable and generally known as poſſible.

But my thanks are more particularly due to Capt. Duncan for his unwearied attention and judgement on all occaſions; and to Capt. Henry and Lieut. Botham for the gallantry they diſplayed on the 15th inſtant in the reduction of the enemy's works on Mud-iſland; which I requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to communicate to thoſe gentlemen in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner.

In theſe acknowledgements I beg to include the captains and crews of the ſhips in the eaſtern channel, contributing to the ſucceſs of the attack, more immediately

mediately aſſiſted by the well-directed fire of the Iſis. I have the honour to be, &c. W. Howe.

To Viſcount Howe, &c. &c. &c."

"*Whitehall, Jan.* 8. 1778. The following is copy and extract of two letters from the Hon. Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine.

"*Philadelphia, Nov.* 28. 1777.

My Lord,

From a variety of difficulties attending the conſtruction of additional batteries in a moraſs, againſt the fort upon Mud-iſland, and in the tranſportation of the guns and ſtores, they were not opened againſt the enemy's defences until the 10th inſtant. On the 15th the wind proving fair, the Vigilant armed ſhip, carrying ſixteen twenty-four pounders, and a hulk, with three twenty-four pounders, got up to the fort through the channel between Province and Hog iſlands. Theſe, aſſiſted by ſeveral ſhips of war in the eaſtern channel, as well as by the batteries on ſhore, did ſuch execution upon the fort, and collateral block-houſes, that the enemy, dreading an impending aſſault, evacuated the iſland in the night between the 15th and 16th; and it was poſſeſſed on the 16th, at day-break, by the grenadiers of the guards. Much commendation is due to Brig.-Gen. Cleaveland, to the officers and men of the corps of artillery, and to the troops in general employed upon this ſervice, attended with great fatigue.

The enemy's fire upon the ſhips of war, the Vigilant and hulk, from two floating-batteries, ſeventeen gallies and armed veſſels, and from a battery on the Jerſey ſhore, was exceedingly heavy; but the gallantry diſplayed by the naval commanders, their officers and ſeamen, on this occaſion, fruſtrated all their efforts, and contributed principally to the reduction of the enemy's works. Permit me at the ſame time to report to your Lordſhip, that the perſeverance of the officers and ſeamen employed in bringing up ſtores from the fleet, under the conduct of Capt. Duncan of the Eagle, demand my higheſt acknowledgements; and that the ſervices they rendered were moſt eſſential, and borne with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs.

I have the honour to incloſe a return, No 1. of the cannon and ſtores found in the fort. The enemy's loſs during the ſiege is computed to have been 400 killed, and wounded. The loſs to the King's troops was only ſeven killed and five wounded.

On the 18th at night Lord Cornwallis marched with a corps from camp, and paſſed the Delaware on the 19th from Cheſter to Billing's fort, where he was joined by Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Wilſon, with a corps that arrived a few days before from New York under his command, having with him Brig.-Gen^{s} Leſlie and Pattiſon.

As ſoon as the neceſſary preparations were made, his Lordſhip purſued his march to attack the enemy entrenched at Red bank. Upon his approach the rebels evacuated the poſt, and retired to Mount Holly, where they joined a corps of obſervation, detached from the main army of the rebels, encamped at White Marſh. His Lordſhip found in the enemy's works, cannon, ammunition, and ſtores, as per return, No 2. The intrenchment being demoliſhed, his corps returned by Glouceſter on the 27th, and joined the army in this camp.

The enemy's ſhipping having no longer any protection, and not finding it adviſeable to attempt the paſſage of the river, the channel being commanded by the batteries of the town, and the Delaware frigate, they were quitted, without being diſmantled, and burnt on the night between the 20th and 21ſt; but the gallies of a ſmaller draught of water, by keeping cloſe along the Jerſey ſhore, eſcaped from the great breadth of the river.

A forward movement againſt the enemy will immediately take place, and I hope will be attended with the ſucceſs that is due to the ſpirit and activity of his Majeſty's troops.

The paſſage of the river, by the reduction of the two places aforementioned, has been ſufficiently opened to bring up frigates and tranſports; but the removal of the chevaux de friſe is poſtponed to a more favourable ſeaſon.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon having repreſented the very critical ſituation of his private concerns in England, has my leave to return, and has taken charge of my diſpatches to your Lordſhip, by the Eagle packet.

With the moſt perfect reſpect, I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe."

"*Return of ordnance and ſtores found in Mud-*

iſland fort, taken from the rebels by the King's troops, Nov. 16. 1777.

IRON ORDNANCE.

On travelling-carriages. 1 thirty-two pounder; 1 twenty-four-pounder; 7 eighteen-pounders, 2 unſerviceable; 1 twelve-pounder; 2 four-pounders.

On garriſon-carriages. 14 eight-pounders, 1 unſerviceable; ſunk with a ſcow, of forts, 10.

SHOT.

Round looſe. 1475 twenty-four-pounders; 843 eighteen-pounders; 165 twelve-pounders; 1100 eight-pounders; 16 four-pounders.

Barr. 6 thirty two-pounders; 4 twenty-four pounders; 169 eighteen-pounders.

Grape quilted. 12 thirty-two-pounders; 84 eighteen pounders; 20 twelve pounders; 110 eight pounders; 8 four-pounders.

Fixed with powder for twelve-pounders. 11 caſe; 9 grape.

Small iron for caſe. 4 cwt.

Cartridges paper filled. 65 eight-pounders.

Sponges of forts, 36.

Ladles ditto, 9.

Wadhooks, 15.

Aprons of lead, 9.

Linſtocks, 6.

Budge barrels, 2.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18. 1777. SAMUEL CLEVELAND, Brigadier-General commanding the Royal Artillery.

Return of the artillery and military ſtores found in the fort of Red bank, Nov. 22. 1777.

6 eighteen pounders, 1 unſerviceable; 3 eighteen-pounders mounted on truck-carriages, 2 unſerviceable; 2 ſix-pounders mounted on ditto, ſpiked and unſerviceable; 1 four-pounder mounted on ditto, unſerviceable; 1 four-pounder mounted on ditto, with elevating ſcrew, ſpiked; 3 four-pounders mounted on ditto, ſpiked; 1 three-pounder mounted on ditto, ſpiked and unſerviceable; 8 howitzer-ſwivels; 4 howitzer ditto, carried off by a naval captain; 3 ſwivels; 1 travelling-carriage for eighteen-pounders; 5 truck carriages for ditto; 1 travelling-carriage for nine pounders; 4 ditto for ſix-pounders; 3 handſpikes for ditto.

SHOT.

Round. 506 twenty-four-pounders; 818 eighteen-pounders; 156 twelve-pounders; 51 nine pounders; 23 ſix pounders; 1301 four pounders; 173 three pounders; 20 one-pounders; 32 half pounders.

Barr. 7 twenty four-pounders; 25 twelve-pounders; 50 nine-pounders; 65 three-pounders.

Grape quilted. 14 twelve-pounders; 54 ſix-pounders; 28 four-pounders.

Grape in bags, 24.

Box of different natures, 1.

Round ſhot fixed to wood bottoms. 5 twelve-pounders; 6 ſix pounders; 6 four-pounders; 16 three-pounders.

Hand grenades, 18.

Wadhooks, 1 thirty-two-pounder; 1 ſix-pounder.

Sponges, 1 ſix-pounder; 2 four-pounders.

Aprons of lead, 4.

Drag ropes, 3.

Traverſing handſpike, 1.

Pikes, 93.

Intrenching-tools, 30.

Boxes with ball-cartridges, 9.

Caſk with muſket-balls, 1.

Camp at Woodbury, Nov. 23. 1777. JAMES PATTISON, Brig.-General, Commander of the Royal Artillery in North America.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 29. 1777.

THE laſt accounts I have received from Rhode iſland mention a deſcent which the enemy threatened upon that place about the 30th of October, and of conſiderable preparations they had made with that deſign; but the diſpoſition of the Admiral and Maj.-Gen. Pigot to oppoſe them, together with the ſpirited behaviour of the inhabitants, who aſſociated for the defence of Newport, induced them to deſiſt and ſeparate."

"*Boſton, Dec.* 10. Advices from Philadelphia mention the ſituation of affairs in that quarter to be as follows.

Howe's lines are on the north ſide of the city; they begin at the one-mile ſtone, extend over a ſtone bridge at the upper end of Second ſtreet, on the city-ſide of Maſter's-mill, as far as to the ſeat of Mr Morris on the Schuylkill.

The different redoubts are about one hundred yards diſtant from each other. Between them there are abatis of trees cut down, the roots towards the city, the branches pointed outwards.

Howe's troops are encamped on the common. A few are left in the town. Piquets of Heſſians are ſtationed along the city-ſide of the Schuylkill. Our piquets are on this ſide in view of the enemy.

Gen. Waſhington's head quarters are at White Marſh. His lines extend to Cheſnut hill. There are advanced parties ſtationed as low as Mr Turner's houſe, within three miles of the city. There have been frequent ſkirmiſhes between our advanced parties and the out-

poſts

poſts of the enemy. The latter have ſeveral times been driven into their lines. Our troops have occaſionally advanced as far as Kenſington, and parts adjacent.

Howe is confined to the city, and the neck of land formed by the Schuylkill and Delawar. The utmoſt extent of ground which Howe occupies does not exceed ſeven miles.

Gen. Waſhington is ſtrongly entrenched. He has ſeveral regiments of light horſe. A company of rifflemen is incorporated with each regiment of infantry. His Excellency is in perfect health, and our troops are in high ſpirits. They wait for an attack.

The brave Brig.-Gen. Arnold has joined Gen. Waſhington. As ſoon as he reached the camp, he was welcomed with the loudeſt acclamations.

Since the enemy entered Philadelphia, the inhabitants have been forced to live on the worſt kind of proviſions. No flour is to be had at any price. Potatoes ſerve inſtead of bread. All the cattle have been removed from the Neck. Very few were left in the city. Mutton from three to four ſhillings Engliſh per pound. Beef from four to five ſhillings. Not enough of wood to ſupply the inhabitants: Howe has offered four guineas a cord. It was formerly ſold for twelve ſhillings. Mrs Penn, the late Governor's wife, has ſent in ſome cords of wood from her own eſtate to ſupply the poor.

The enemy have demoliſhed all the fences within two miles of the city. From Duberry's place, which is on the Wiſſahicon road, to Mr Watſon's, the whole is laid waſte. All the houſes within the enemy's lines have been deſtroyed.

A ſmall party of our troops were ſurpriſed in Mr Dickenſon's houſe, and were every ſoul put to the bayonet after they ſurrendered.

The Congreſs are to remain at Yorktown." *Boſton gazette.*

From the London gazette, Jan. 20.

" *Whitehall, Jan.* 18. The following letter from the Hon. Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, was this morning received by the Earl Cornwallis, who arrived from Philadelphia in the Brilliant armed ſhip.

" *Philadelphia, Dec.* 13. 1777.

My LORD,

LORD Cornwallis having applied for leave of abſence to attend his private buſineſs in Europe, I take this opportunity of ſending my diſpatches by his Lordſhip in the Brilliant armed ſhip.

Since my laſt, the enemy being joined by upwards of 4000 men, with cannon, from the northern army, aſſembled their whole force in a ſtrong camp at Whitemarſh, covered in part by Sandy Run, fourteen miles diſtant from hence, with their right to Wiſſahichon creek.

Upon a preſumption, that a forward move might tempt the enemy, after receiving ſuch reinforcement, to give battle for the recovery of this place, or that a vulnerable part might be found to admit of an attack upon their camp, the army marched on the night of the 4th inſtant, the van commanded by Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis, the main body by Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen, and on the next morning took poſt upon Cheſnut hill, in front of the enemy's right. The enemy ſoon after detached a corps of 1000 men to attack the light infantry poſted in front under the command of Lt-Col. Abercromby; the conſequence of which was, that upon the firſt onſet of the 2d battalion of light infantry, and part of the 1ſt, they were inſtantly defeated, with the loſs of between thirty and forty men killed and wounded, and a brigadier made priſoner.

Not judging it adviſable to attack the enemy's right, the army, having remained in the ſame poſition during the 6th, marched at one o'clock in the morning of the 7th, the van and main body commanded as before, to take poſt on Edge hill, one mile diſtant from the enemy's left. A corps of 1000 men, compoſed of riflemen and other troops from the enemy's northern army, were found by the vanguard poſted on this hill with cannon. Ld Cornwallis immediately attacked with the 1ſt light infantry, ſupported by the 33d regiment, and defeated this body, with a conſiderable loſs of officers and men, their cannon narrowly eſcaping. The thickneſs of the wood where the rebels were poſted, concealing them from the view of the light infantry, occaſioned the loſs of one officer killed, three wounded, and between twenty and thirty men killed and wounded, from their firſt fire.

Maj.-Gen. Grey with his brigade, light infantry of the guards, Queen's Rangers, Heſſian and Anſpach chaſſeurs, took poſt upon the left, in front of the

enemy's

enemy's centre. A detachment to haraſs this corps was immediately routed by the general's advanced guard, compoſed of his light troops, with a loſs to the enemy of fifty men killed and wounded.

Your Lordſhip will ſee, by the incloſed return, the loſs ſuſtained by the King's troops in the above-mentioned attacks.

The enemy's camp being as ſtrong on their centre and left, as upon the right; their ſeeming determination to hold this poſition; and unwilling to expoſe the troops longer to the weather in this inclement ſeaſon, without tents or baggage of any kind for officers or men, I returned on the 8th to this place.—The rear-guard, under the command of Ld Cornwallis, quitted Edge hill on the right, about four o' clock in the afternoon, without the ſmalleſt appearance of the enemy; and Maj.-Gen. Grey retiring from his poſt at the ſame time without the leaſt moleſtation, the army arrived in this camp at nine o' clock in the evening.

On the 11th at day-break Ld Cornwallis, with Maj.-Gen. Grant under his command, paſſed the Schuylkill with a ſtrong corps, and the waggons of the army, to collect forage for the winter-ſupply, which his Lordſhip accompliſhed, and returned yeſterday evening.

The enemy having quitted their camp at White Marſh ſome hours before Ld Cornwallis marched from hence, his Lordſhip met the head of their army at a bridge they had thrown over the Schuylkill near to Matſon's ford, about three miles below Swedes ford, and fifteen miles diſtant from hence. Over this bridge the enemy had paſſed 800 men; who were immediately diſperſed by his Lordſhip's advanced troops, obliging part of them to recroſs it; which occaſioned ſuch an alarm to their army, that they broke the bridge; and his Lordſhip proceeded to forage without meeting with any interruption.

The enemy's intention ſeems to be, to take their winter-quarters at Carliſle, York, and Lancaſter, and probably they may have a corps at Reading, and another at Burlington in Jerſey.

The 71ſt regiment and regiment of Minbach are immediately to imbark, to reinforce Sir Henry Clinton at New York, upon his repreſentation of a want of troops for the defence of that poſt; and I propoſe to put the army immediately into winter quarters in this town, where there is ſufficient room.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones is arrived at New York, and orders will be ſent to him to join this part of the army.

With the moſt perfect reſpect, I have the honour to be, &c. W. Howe."

"*New York, Dec.* 15. Several gentlemen who left Philadelphia in the laſt fleet, intimate, that about the beginning of laſt month, the Congreſs, conſidering the melancholy ſituation of their affairs, ſummoned all the members to attend, which was complied with by all except two or three. When they entered on buſineſs, a motion was made, "Whether it would be moſt proper to adhere to their declaration of independence, or reſcind it, and open a treaty with his Majeſty's Commiſſioners." The debate laſted three days, and was ſupported with great vehemence on both ſides. On a diviſion of the members, for and againſt independence, the numbers were equal: however, the factious party, dreading a total annihilation of their importance, ſent for one of the abſentees, who voted in their favour. Immediately after the above reſolve paſſed, Mr Morris reſigned his ſeat; Mr Harriſon ſet out, in diſguſt, for Virginia; and Mr John Hancock went off for Boſton."

"In Congreſs, Oct. 14. 1777. Whereas the Britiſh nation have received into their ports, and condemned as lawful prize, ſeveral veſſels, and their cargoes, belonging to theſe States, which the maſters and mariners, in breach of the truſt and confidence repoſed in them, have betrayed, and delivered to the officers of the Britiſh crown; [39. 451.]

Reſolved, therefore, That any veſſel or cargo, the property of any Britiſh ſubject, not an inhabitant of Bermuda, or any of the Bahama iſlands, brought into any of the ports or harbours of any of theſe United States, by the maſters or mariners, ſhall be judged lawful prize, and divided among the captors, in the ſame proportion as if taken by any Continental veſſel of war.—Extract from the minutes,

Charles Thompson, Sec."

A Proclamation.

"Whereas complaints have been made, that many of the inhabitants in and near Philadelphia have been injured in their property by diſorderly perſons, and that the depredations complained of are encouraged by citizens purchaſing from the ſoldiers and others what is thus unwarrantably

unwarrantably taken from their neighbours, to the prejudice of regularity and good diſcipline among the troops, and the great diſtreſs of the inhabitants, to whom the fulleſt protection is intended:

I do therefore hereby declare, that the moſt exemplary puniſhment ſhall be inflicted on all perſons whatſoever, who ſhall be found guilty of taking the property of others unwarrantably, of expoſing the ſame to ſale, or of purchaſing what may be ſo offered by ſoldiers in particular, or by any other perſons, who are ſtrangers in this city, or of ſuſpicious characters.

And I do hereby further require all inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood to uſe every method within their power for detecting and ſecuring ſuch offenders, in order that they may be brought to immediate juſtice.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters in Philadelphia, this 7th day of November, 1777. W. Howe."

A writer in an American paper gives the following account of the aims and views of the different parties in Philadelphia, which probably may be the ſame in the other colonies.——One party conſiſts of the friends of a late General Convention, who have pretended to frame an entire new government for the colony. The leading principles of this new government are an almoſt formal abolition of the Chriſtian religion, and, of conſequence, a wide opening left for Latitudinarians of all ſorts, of the worſt and moſt dangerous principles [39. 120.]. — The ſecond party conſiſts of thoſe who, it would ſeem, have little chance of being elected into this ſovereign aſſembly of the ſtate; and therefore oppoſe the new form, under pretence of favouring the old, and getting their former aſſemblies eſtabliſhed, with ſome trifling variation.—A third party is for throwing all power into the hands of the Congreſs, and for rendering them altogether abſolute over all the colonies, without law or compact to guide or reſtrain them, making them even ultimately judges, by way of appeal, in all matters that ariſe internally in the ſeveral colonies.—The fourth party is made up of thoſe who would have wiſhed to have continued under their old form of government, under which their lives and properties were ſecure, and their trade free. Theſe are tired of the tarring, gouging, mobbing, proſcribing principles of the patriots among them, and rather wiſh to pay a trifle to ſupport the government which liberally protected them, and under whoſe wings they were free, and grew daily in wealth, than having their lives and properties lying continually at the mercy of a cruel mob. — Johnſton, the Maryland delegate, who ſeems to be one of the moſt ſenſible men in Congreſs, in his intercepted letter to Otis, acknowledges, that whenever they ſhould come to make the diſpute a national quarrel with Britain, by throwing off their dependency, every honeſt man in Britain who wiſhed them well before, muſt, of neceſſity, in his own defence, become their bitter enemy.

From Rivington's New-York gazette, Dec. 6.

A letter from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Howe, brought by Lieut. Valancy, of the 62d.

"SIR, *Albany, Oct. 20. 1777.*

In conformity to my orders, to proceed by the moſt vigorous exertions to Albany, I paſſed the Hudſon's river at Saratoga, on the 13th of September. No exertions have been left untried. The army under my command has fought twice under great ſuperiority of numbers. The firſt action was on the 19th of September, when, after four hours ſharp conflict, we remained maſters of the field of battle. The ſecond action (on the 7th of October) was not ſo ſucceſsful, and ended with a ſtorm upon two parts of our entrenchments; one defended by Lt-Col. Breymen, who was killed on the ſpot, and the poſt was loſt; the other defended by Lord Balcarras, at the head of the Britiſh light infantry, who repulſed the enemy with great loſs. The army afterwards made good their retreat to the heights of Saratoga, unable to proceed further, the enemy having poſſeſſion of all the fords and the paſſes on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river. [39.653, 4.]

The army there waited the chance of events, and offered themſelves to the attack of the enemy till the 13th inſt. when only three days proviſion, at ſhort allowance, remained. At that time, the laſt hope of timely aſſiſtance being exhauſted, my numbers reduced by paſt actions to 3500 fighting men, of which about 1900 alone were Britiſh; inveſted by the enemy's troops to the amount of about 16,000 men, I was induced, by the general concurrence and advice of the

the generals, field-officers, and captains commanding corps, to open a treaty with Maj. Gen. Gates. Your Excellency will obſerve, by the papers tranſmitted herewith, the diſagreeable proſpect that attended the firſt overtures. The army determined to die to a man, rather than ſubmit to terms repugnant to national and perſonal honour. I truſt you will think the treaty incloſed conſiſtent with both [39. 658. — 663.]

I am, with the greateſt reſpect and attachment, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

J. BURGOYNE."

By reſolves of the general aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's-bay, the troops under Gen. Burgoyne [39. 660.] were appointed to be quartered in the barracks on Proſpect and Winter hills, and ſuch others as a committee of both houſes ſhould judge moſt ſafe, retired, and eaſy guarded; ſuitable houſes to be obtained for the general officers, and proper rooms for the other officers of rank; the foreign troops to be kept ſeparate from the Britiſh as far as practicable; both officers and ſoldiers to be prevented from entering the town of Boſton, &c.

"*New York, Nov.* 3. The following is the beſt account we have been able to obtain of the damage done to the rebels in the late expedition up the North river, between Fort Vaughan and Red-hook. [39. 640.]

Oct. 15. Three ſloops taken in attempting to eſcape from Fiſh-kills, and two pettyaugers deſtroyed. The houſe, mills, out-houſes, and a ſloop belonging to Col. Francis Stoutenburgh, at Crum Elbow, burnt. Two ſloops on the eaſt ſide burnt that evening.

Oct. 16. Set fire to two brigs and a number of ſloops in Eſopus creek, burnt the houſes at the landing, the town of Kingſton, conſiſting of between 200 and 300 houſes, not one of which, except Mr Lefferts's, eſcaped the flames.

Oct. 17. The houſe, ſtorehouſe, barn, &c. of Mr Petrus Ten Broeck, a rebel-general; the houſe, barn, and out-houſes of Rob. Gilbert Livingſton, jun. Eſq; and a houſe and mill belonging to Robert Livingſton, Eſq; on the eaſt ſide of the river, burnt.

Oct. 18. Another houſe belonging to Rob. Livingſton, with three others, deſtroyed in like manner.

Oct. 22. Two houſes, one the property of Mr Smith, on the eaſt ſide, a ſloop and barn, likewiſe two houſes, with their appendages, on the weſt ſide, were burnt.

Oct. 23. A ſloop was burnt on the ſtocks.

In the town of Kingſton, a large quantity of powder, and a large number of fire-arms, together with many valuable ſtores, were deſtroyed.

Saturday ſe'ennight the bridge laid over the Clove, between the Forts Montgomery and Clinton, was deſtroyed; and the troops, after demoliſhing the latter, embarked on board the tranſports, and arrived here the next evening.

The Hotham tender, commanded by Capt. Chriſtopher Hele, being ſtationed near Pollepel's iſland, whilſt the fleet were up the North river, to prevent the rebels ſinking a number of chevaux de frize, prepared to obſtruct their return on the 19th inſt. obſerved two large boats, full of armed men, coming off with an intention to ſurpriſe the veſſel. In order to give the gentry a warm ſalutation, he maſked the guns, and made the veſſel appear in a defenceleſs ſituation till within his reach, when on a ſudden diſcovering his guns, gave the contents with ſuch ſucceſs, as made it difficult for them to reach the ſhore.

Early in the morning of the 24th Capt. Hele ſent his boat's crew on ſhore a little below Tarry-town, and deſtroyed two pettyaugers, which rowed ten oars each, and a boat of ſmaller ſize.

Another account from Eſopus informs us, that on the landing of Gen. Vaughan with the troops under his command, the rebels, without the leaſt proſpect of advantage to themſelves, fired upon them from a breaſtwork juſt thrown up, and which they did not ſtay to defend. This, joined to an inſolent and provoking behaviour, occaſioned the army to march up, and ſet fire to the town, which was preſently entirely conſumed. There were deſtroyed 326 houſes, with a barn to almoſt every one of them, filled with flour, beſides grain of all kinds, much valuable furniture and effects, which the royal army diſdained to take with them. Twelve thouſand barrels of flour were burnt, and they took at the town four pieces of cannon, with ten more upon the river, with 1150 ſtand of arms, and a large quantity of powder was blown up. The whole ſervice was effected, and the troops re-embarked in three hours."

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [39. 632. 700.]

ON the 3d of December the Commons reſolved themſelves into a committee of ſupply, to conſider of the army-eſtimates.

As ſoon as Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington roſe, and moved the following reſolutions according to the eſtimates then lying on the table. His Lordſhip informed the Houſe, that they nearly correſponded with thoſe of the preceding year, except a ſum incurred for the difference of the pay of 4000 troops, paid by Ireland, and of courſe on that eſtabliſhment, which deficiency had been lately pointed out by Mr Barry Barry, an Iriſh member. After giving a detail of the ſeveral ſtations of the troops, his Lordſhip moved, That 20,000 men be employed in G. Britain for the ſervice of the year 1778, guards, garriſons, and invalids included.

Col. Barré deſired to know, before any ſubſequent ſupplies ſhould be granted, what was the number of troops ſerving in America.

Ld Barrington replied, that the whole army upon paper conſiſted of 55,095 men, 14,000 of which were under the immediate command of Gen. Carleton, 20,000 under Gen. Howe, and the remaining 21,000, conſiſting of regulars, provincials, &c. were ſerving at New York, Staten iſland, Rhode iſland, Nova Scotia, the Weſt Indies, Penſacola, &c.

Mr Byng ſaid, that he ſhould be glad to mention a circumſtance which occurred to him, on a certain Noble Lord's obſerving, the night before, that Gen. Howe always attacked Gen. Waſhington with an inferior force. I ſhould be glad to know, ſaid he, whether the 20,000 men which are now ſaid to have landed with Gen. Howe, are inferior to the number of 15,000 men, which has been ſtated to be under the command of Gen. Waſhington. It is a fact, that the Noble Lord yeſterday repreſented the number of our army to be 13,000 men, and the number of Gen. Waſhington's to be 15,000. It appeared extremely inconſiſtent to him, that Gen. Howe ſhould attack an army of 15,000 men with only 13,000 men, when the number of his army was actually 20,000. This was a circumſtance, he concluded, that required inveſtigation; and he called on the Noble Lord in queſtion to explain it. If the account now given by the Noble Lord was correct, we had no great reaſon to pride ourſelves in our ſuperior bravery; as we muſt have had a ſuperiority of four to three.— The alternative could not be evaded; either we were ſuperior, or the Noble Lord who has the ſuperintendence of the army miſinformed the Houſe; or, if he was right, the Noble Lord in high office was groſsly miſtaken.

Ld George Germaine anſwered, that the queſtion was certainly pertinent and proper, and that he ſhould readily anſwer it. He acknowledged, it was true, he had ſtated the army under Gen. Howe to be 13,000 men, and that of Gen. Waſhington to be 15,000 men, and did ſo ſtill; but then he neither included in that number the artillery, officers, or wounded ſoldiers. He only ſpoke of 13,000 men with arms on their ſhoulders; 13,000 effective men engaged in battle, and that conquered 15,000.

Col. Barré expreſſed the greateſt ſurpriſe at the reply of the Noble Lord. — He never heard ſo barefaced, palpable, and mean a quibble in his life. — Never, he ſaid, did he hear a ſoldier ſo expreſs himſelf; never, he was convinced, did a miniſter of war obtrude on the Houſe of Commons ſuch an aſſertion: — It is deſerving of remembrance, and I promiſe the Noble Lord, ſays he, it ſhall be remembered. What, continues the Colonel, exclude from the liſt of the army the officers and artillery, becauſe they do not carry firelocks! Are not the officers concerned in the battle? Are not the artillery? Do they nothing towards conqueſt? The Noble Lord may have partial experience on his ſide, perhaps, to prove ſuch doctrine; but I'll promiſe him, it would be very ungracious to a Britiſh audience, and would gain little credit even in a domeſtic circle.— The Colonel then called upon the Noble Lord to declare upon his honour, what was become of Gen. Burgoyne and his brave troops; and whether or not he had not received expreſſes from Quebec, informing him of his having ſurrendered himſelf, with his whole army, priſoners of war?

Ld George Germaine ſaid in anſwer, that he was ever ready to give to the Houſe the moſt early and authentic intelligence of any tranſaction within his knowledge; and now, though the recital muſt give him pain, he knew it to be

be his duty to inform the Houſe, that he had, indeed, received expreſſes from Quebec, with a piece of very unhappy intelligence, which, however, was not authenticated, and he could not declare it officially: it had been ſent from Ticonderoga to Quebec, and had come to Ticonderoga by the reports of deſerters. The tidings were, that Gen. Burgoyne and his army were ſurrounded by a force greatly ſuperior,—cut off from freſh ſupplies of proviſions, and unable to pierce through the numbers of the enemy; — ſo ſituated, he had been forced to capitulate, and had ſurrendered himſelf and his army priſoners, on condition that they ſhould engage not to ſerve during the war in America, ſhould have a ſafe conveyance to the water ſide, and have leave from thence to return to their native country. It was a moſt unwelcome, and a moſt unfortunate affair; but, however, he hoped, the Houſe would not be over anxious in condemnation, nor decide on the propriety or impropriety of the concerted plan that led to this unhappy event. He hoped they would ſuſpend their judgements both on the conduct of the general and of the miniſter on this occaſion. He hoped the conduct of both would appear free from guilt. For his part, he declared he was ready to ſubmit his conduct in planning the expedition to the judgement of the Houſe. If it appeared impotent, weak, and injurious, let the cenſure of the Houſe fall upon him. He was ready to abide it; as every miniſter who regards the welfare of his country, ought at all times to have his conduct ſcrutinized by his country.

Col. Barré roſe again, and in a moſt animated, ſevere manner, reprehended the Noble Lord. He declared, he was ſhocked at the cool, eaſy manner in which he related the fate of the brave Burgoyne. He was more ſo at the aſſurance of inſinuating, that a portion of the blame might lie at the door of the General. Was there, he exclaimed, a man in the Houſe who in his heart could ſay, that Burgoyne had failed through his own miſconduct? that he had ſhewn the leaſt ſign of cowardice, the leaſt ſymptom of neglect in the expedition he was thruſt into? He was certain, there were none would ſay ſo. But every man would ſay, or at leaſt every man would think, that the man who planned the expedition was to blame. The miniſter alone who concerted the ſcheme, is obnoxious to reprehenſion for its failure. It was an inconſiſtent ſcheme, an impracticable one, unworthy of a Britiſh miniſter, and rather too abſurd for an Indian chief. Remember how frequently, how earneſtly, and ſincerely, I have warned, ſays he, the miniſter, of the effects of this plan. I foreſaw the conſequences: I foretold the event. It was ſaid I ſpoke in prophecy; has not my prophecy come to paſs? But in what terms can I expreſs my ſurpriſe at the bravery, my indignation at the effrontery of the Noble Lord, in declaring he will abide the cenſure of this Houſe, and ſubmit his conduct to their eye? Does the Noble Lord know the extent of his criminality? Does he know the reſentments of this Houſe? I believe he knows neither; but how ſoon he may, it is not for me to determine.

I would beg leave, continues he, to call the attention of the committee to the conduct of the Americans. They have been branded in this houſe with every opprobrious epithet that meanneſs could invent; termed cowardly and inhuman. Let us mark the proof. They have obliged as brave a general as ever commanded a body of Britiſh troops to ſurrender; ſuch is their cowardice: and inſtead of throwing chains upon theſe troops, they have nobly given them their freedom; ſuch is their inhumanity. I only wiſh from this ſingle circumſtance, to draw this fair concluſion, that inſtead of being engaged with a ſet of lawleſs, deſperate adventurers, we find them, by experience, to be men of the moſt exalted ſentiments; inſpired by that genius of liberty which is the nobleſt emotion of the heart, which it is impoſſible to conquer, impracticable to diſmiſs.

Hon. James Luttrell. I find myſelf under a neceſſity of requeſting the indulgence of the Houſe for a few minutes, becauſe I think it my duty to take every opportunity of repeating my abhorrence of the mercenary and ſavage principles of a civil war, which has never yet held out conſtitutional terms of peace to be its object; and as I do conceive, that whilſt unconditional ſubmiſſion is the language of the miniſters and parliament, all efforts to conquer America muſt prove in vain, I cannot agree to vote away the lives and properties of my fellow-ſubjects, merely for the purpoſe of enriching and aggrandiſing a few favourites

vourites and flatterers placed near the throne.

The Americans, it is evident, will not give up their liberties: they will die firſt: all the eloquence of a Cicero cannot perſuade us, that the unfortunate, miſled Burgoyne is victorious; that Gen. Clinton is in deſireable ſafety; or juſtly give the boaſted title of conqueror of America to Sir William Howe: yet the latter is repreſented with a great and powerful army in the field; he wants neither for money, nor ſhips, nor troops; he wants but the only one neceſſary article for conſolation in defeat, or permanency and advantage in victory, I mean a juſt cauſe; and G. Britain never, never can build up fame or dignity to itſelf upon acts of injuſtice and oppreſſion.

But miniſters have hopes of important ſucceſs. Sir, that language ought at leaſt to imply, that ſome honeſt, wiſe Americans, may, upon ſound principles, be induced to return to their allegiance. But is there a gentleman in this houſe that would candidly acquit the abettors of unconditional ſubmiſſion, of deſerving the ſlavery you endeavour to yoke them with? Is it to obtain ſuch a humiliating end, that the American now conſoles himſelf for the loſs of a father, friend, or brother, who fell in the battle? No, Sir, it was for liberty they fought, for liberty they died; that only can repay the loſs, and obtain forgiveneſs of the murder.

The revolution which brought the preſent family to the throne, was obtained by men ſo reſolved; our Magna charta was obtained by men ſo reſolved; and the Americans have not proved themſelves leſs deſerving of their liberties, than thoſe Britons. An American Magna charta is what they wiſely contend for; not a Magna charta to be taxed by ſtrangers a thouſand leagues diſtant. But the conſtitution of this country, if in perfection, if uncorrupted by bribery, and abuſe of power, is acknowledged to be one of the happieſt that men can live under; therefore I do believe, that many wiſe and honeſt Americans may, upon ſound principles, prefer it to any new invention of their own. I do not ſay the Congreſs would, nor yet many of their ambitious leaders, nor yet perhaps the virtuous Waſhington; but if conſtitutional freedom were ſecured to America, every victory might then gain over ſome worthy friends to our cauſe, inſtead of cowardly deſerters, deceitful ſpies, or falſe and dangerous pilots.

But miniſters tell us that England is rich, and foreigners may be hired to carry on the war. What Briton would give up his laurels to thoſe paltry hirelings, and ſave our blood? Sir, if honour called to arms, what miniſter dared to propoſe it? Neither are the Germans ſo cheap as is pretended; for you muſt now pay their hire, and when the war is at an end, you muſt likewiſe pay a large additional ſum for all thoſe who do not return home. Sir, I do not think the Germans will return: for I muſt pay the compliment to theſe miniſters, that I do believe, even they are incapable of making ſuch a conſtitution for America, that the Germans ſhall fly from it to better themſelves, by returning to their own native, infamous ſhambles, to be again ſold by their tyrannical, petty princes.

But our important hope is to be gratified by the poſſeſſion of Philadelphia. Sir, that town was built for peace and trade, not for war. It extends itſelf upon a low, flat country, with ſcarce one advantageous ſpot of ground to place a ſingle gun on for its defence; therefore, to ſurround it with great works to ſecure yourſelves in winter-quarters, muſt create an immenſe expence, beſides the lateneſs of the ſeaſon making ſuch an undertaking almoſt impracticable to be carried into execution. It is then a glorious conqueſt to thoſe who may enrich themſelves by that new expence, but a calamity to thoſe who are to be taxed for that new extravagance.

Or do we wiſh to be in poſſeſſion of the moſt beautiful town in America only to ſet fire to it? Are the Britiſh legions gone forth merely to warm themſelves by the burning towns upon the coaſt? Can biſhops perſuade us, their ſmoke ſhall riſe to an approving God, or on earth celebrate the dignity, the wealth, the honour, the humanity of the Britiſh nation?

But miniſters are very brave to-day; they are ready to ſeal with their blood the miſchief of their counſels: and whilſt they are ſo loudly ſupported by a majority of parliament, that language ſounds well. But I muſt beg leave to remind them of a ſtory which is related of a certain general and ſtateſman, who drew all his former friends about the court,

with the heads of birds and beaſts upon their ſhoulders. He drew his miſtreſs with the head of a ſwallow, and he wrote this motto underneath, *Je ſuis le mauvais temps*, alluding to her having forſaken him in his misfortunes. Let miniſters beware, leſt the ſwallow's head and that motto ſhould beſt ſuit the moſt ſtrenuous and forward of their preſent advocates.

For, Sir, had I an hundred tongues, and the eloquence of much abler men than myſelf who ſpeak within theſe walls, I could not ſufficiently expreſs all the horrors, all the miſchief, all the ruin of this ſavage war; but this I will ſay, that whilſt ſuch deſperate, unfeeling miniſters, adviſe his Majeſty to carry on ſuch an expenſive war, without an object of advantage in return, with ſuch a cauſe to diſgrace the Britiſh arms, and ſpill the beſt blood of this country, what man in his ſenſes can be ſatisfied with the times, or can agree to vote for a perſeverance in meaſures, which have already produced ſuch dreadful diſgrace and calamity, that G. Britain is ſhook to its foundation?

Mr Burke thanked the two gentlemen who had ſpoken before him, for having afforded him ſome time to calm the tumult and perturbation in his breaſt, occaſioned by the information given to the Houſe by the Noble Lord. A whole army compelled to lay down their arms, and receive laws from their enemies, was a matter ſo new, that he doubted if ſuch another inſtance could be found in the annals of hiſtory [39. 665.]. The effrontery with which it was told, excited no leſs aſtoniſhment than indignation. Ignorance had ſtamped every ſtep taken during the courſe of the expedition; but it was the ignorance of the miniſter for the American department, not to be imputed to Gen. Burgoyne, of whoſe good conduct, bravery, and ſkill, he did not entertain even the ſhadow of a doubt. The Noble Lord ſaid, *if* there was any blame to be laid.—Without blame ſomewhere, could an entire army be reduced to the painful, the diſtracting neceſſity, of laying down their arms, and becoming priſoners of war? With the General and his troops, he was perſuaded, there was no fault to be found; that it could be traced no where but to the Noble Lord, whoſe ignorance was not brought as an extenuation, but as a juſtification of his crime.

The Americans had, he obſerved, been always repreſented as cowards; this was far from being true; and he appealed to the conduct of Arnold and Gates towards Burgoyne, as a ſtriking proof of their bravery. Our army was totally at their mercy. We had employed the ſavages to butcher them, their wives, aged parents, and children; and yet, generous to the laſt degree, they gave our men leave to depart on their parole, never more to bear arms againſt North America.—Bravery and cowardice could never inhabit the ſame boſom; generoſity, valour, and humanity, are ever inſeparable.—Poor indeed the Americans are, but in that conſiſts their greateſt ſtrength.—Sixty thouſand men have fallen at the feet of their magnanimous, becauſe voluntary poverty. They had not yet loſt all regard for the country from whence they ſprung:—anxious ſtill for our home defence, they have ſent us back our troops; and left their hands free to fight againſt every enemy of G. Britain, but themſelves. He reproached Ld George Germaine for his miſconduct and fooliſh credulity.—He ſaid he was aſtoniſhed at him. In the beginning of laſt year, the Noble Lord, he ſaid, informed them, that the enemy were cowardly, and our army ſuperior in number.—On what did he ground this information? On report, mere idle report, to which the Noble Lord was always an implicit ſlave. He ſaid, that the information on which miniſters confided, ſhould be preciſe and certain:—that miſinformation was no palliation for their errors, and he did not ſuppoſe that the Houſe would admit it as ſuch. He ſaid, the intended meaſure was a conjunction between Howe and Burgoyne; but that it was to be produced in the ſtrangeſt manner he had ever heard of.—The armies were to meet:—yes; Howe was travelling ſouthwards, and Burgoyne in the very ſame direction!—The advocates for adminiſtration, he ſaid, had delighted in repreſenting America in an abject ſituation,—as being without ſalt, without ſhoes and ſtockings, &c.—If they had applied to him in the beginning of the war, he could have told them of many more wants than all thoſe together under which the Americans laboured, but he would alſo have informed the Houſe, that men fighting for liberty were not influenced by ſuch particulars; that theſe only affected the body,

body, but that the ſouls of the Americans were unreduced.

He concluded with a few words on the Solicitor-General, whom he called the counſel to the Noble Lord. Upon this

Mr Solicitor-General aroſe, and deſcribed his own political character: his opinions, he ſaid, were genuine; they were his own; and he never ſpoke the ſentiments of any man, but thoſe only which his own reaſon had ſuggeſted; nor did he ever in that Houſe plead the cauſe of any man.

He had been invariable in his opinion, as well on one ſide of the Houſe as on the other; and not ſeldom differed from both. The calamity he could not deny, was great; but could not infer from it that our condition was deſperate. We had often received checks; but the ſpirit of the nation had always made us riſe ſuperior to our diſtreſſes: an exertion of that ſpirit would, on the preſent occaſion, infallibly reſcue us from danger. Britons ever ſhewed magnanimity in diſtreſs; and certain victory was the ſure conſequence of that ſpirit: he wiſhed therefore, that gentlemen would not be caſt down: that before now as great misfortunes had happened to us, from which we reaped ſubſtantial advantages: at Brihuega General Stanhope was forced to lay down his arms, and ſurrender himſelf and his army priſoners of war; and that diſgrace only ſerved to raiſe an enthuſiaſtic ardour in the people, which ſoon effaced the ſtigma.

Mr T. Townſhend ironically applauded the learned gentleman for finding out precedents for our misfortunes; and rejoiced that the expedition conducted by his friend Col. St Leger had miſcarried [39. 520.], as blood and deſolation would have marked the footſteps of the Indians, if they had been able to march to Albany. He was anxious to wear out the impreſſion that Mr Solicitor's ſpeech, on the ſpirit of Britons, had viſibly made on the country-gentlemen; and for that purpoſe he drew the conduct of the ſavages in the moſt odious colours.

Mr Charles Fox expreſſed his happineſs at being prevented from ſpeaking immediately after the fatal tidings of our diſgrace had been communicated to the Houſe: rage and indignation ſo ſwayed his breaſt at that time, that if he had attempted to ſpeak, his words muſt have been unintelligible. An army of 10,000 men deſtroyed through the ignorance, the obſtinate, wilful ignorance, and incapacity, of the Noble Lord, called loudly for vengeance; and if no one elſe would take upon himſelf the taſk of moving directly for an enquiry into the affair, he himſelf would do it. A gallant general ſent like a victim to be ſlaughtered, where his own ſkill and perſonal bravery would have earned him laurels, if he had not been under the direction of a blunderer, which circumſtance alone was the cauſe of his diſgrace, was too ſhocking a ſight for humanity to bear unmoved. The General and the Houſe had been impoſed on and deceived: Burgoyne's orders were to make his way to Albany, there to wait the orders of Sir William Howe, and to co-operate with him; but Gen. Howe knew nothing of the matter, for he was gone to a different country, and left the unhappy Burgoyne and his troops to make the beſt terms for themſelves, in a country that was by nature ſo defended, that ſtrong holds were to be met at almoſt every mile, and every hour's march preſented almoſt unſurmountable obſtacles to his progreſs. He inveighed moſt bitterly againſt Lord George Germaine; looked upon him as ſolely reſponſible in the firſt degree; and next expreſſed his opinion, that all thoſe who had concurred in the meaſures of the war, by giving their vote in ſupport of it, were likewiſe criminal, though in an inferior degree. He concluded by pronouncing the panegyric of Mr Burke.

Mr Solicitor General gave a little explanation of one of his expreſſions, and ſat down.

Mr Rigby, as one of the many who had voted for the war, thought it neceſſary to ſay ſomething in his own vindication: he proved, that for upwards of thirteen years he had been invariably conſiſtent: he had been convinced, that G. Britain was ſupreme over all her dominions; it was declared ſo, early in the reign of Geo. II. who taxed the colonies, and acknowledged by them when they ſubmitted to be taxed: from a tax impoſed and ſubmitted to, he inferred a right to tax; and from that conviction he had acted when he voted for the war; and he was ſtill of opinion, that every nerve ſhould be ſtrained to proſecute it with vigour.

Lord North aroſe, and expreſſed his ſorrow at the preſent unhappy news:

That

That no man from the beginning, more firmly wiſhed for peace than he had; and that no man would do more to obtain it now: if the laying down his place and honours would accompliſh it, he would gladly reſign them all. He owned he had been dragged to his place againſt his will: A place which, while in poſſeſſion, however diſagreeable, he would ſupport to the beſt of his power. As to the Noble Lord in the American department, he truſted he had acted on the ſoundeſt principles of candour and deliberation. He could not poſſibly make any objection to the inquiry into that Noble Lord's conduct, as he made no doubt but he would acquit himſelf before that Houſe. As to an Hon. Gentleman's obſervation, of a penſion's having been given for bad information, he ſhould only ſay this, that he never recollected the gentleman alluded to had given bad information. He acknowledged his having interceded with the King for a reward for his fidelity: a man who lived in America, who was univerſally beloved there, till this unhappy diſpute; a man, continues he, who refuſed ſigning their reſolutions, and who, on that account, was obliged to quit the country, was, in his opinion, a man worthy reward. Was he to ſtarve here? ſays he. The obtaining ſuch a man a comfortable pittance, was not, I truſt, a blameable action. He concluded with defending the general ſubject of the American war, by obſerving, that he thought it entirely neceſſary that every part of the Britiſh empire ſhould contribute to the defraying the common neceſſary expences.—He ſaid, the miniſters were unjuſtly accuſed, when they were reproached with their want of information, for that they had always given the beſt they could procure; and that he was ready, when the general voice of the Houſe ſhould call for it, to explain his own conduct; and that whether we were for peace or war, the preſent ſupply was abſolutely neceſſary, as the men muſt be, ſuppoſing a ceſſation of arms, conducted home.

Eleven reſolutions were then ſeverally moved, agreed to without a diviſion, and ordered to be reported; among which were reſolutions for employing and paying 20,000 Britiſh troops, and for the pay of the troops of Hanover, Heſſe, Heſſe-Hanau, Waldeck, Brunſwick, and Brandenburg-Anſpach, in Britiſh pay.

ANNUAL REGISTER continued. [39. 590.]

Parliament, ſeſſ. 1775-6.

Such was in general the ſtate of public affairs in England and America, previous to and about the time of the meeting of parliament, Oct. 26. 1775. [The ſpeech, of which our author here gives the ſubſtance, has been inſerted [37. 62.] verbatim, as have likewiſe the addreſſes.] —The addreſſes (continues our author) in anſwer to this ſpeech, which, as uſual, were an adoption of the whole, with no other alteration in the terms, but what was neceſſary to the difference of ſituation of the makers, produced ſimilar effects with thoſe of the preceding ſeſſion; long and earneſt debates in both houſes, and a proteſt in one. The reſemblance was not leſs perfect in the ſuperior force by which they were carried through.

[The debates on the addreſſes in both Houſes, and the proteſt, have been given already [37. 605.—616]. Our author gives the ſubſtance of them, and concludes thus]—In the courſe of theſe long and warm debates, all the old queſtions, on the right of taxation, on virtual repreſentation, on the dignity of parliament, the ſupremacy of the legiſlature, and on the abſolute neceſſity, that a ſupreme and uncontroulable power muſt be ſomewhere lodged in all governments, were again canvaſſed; and the old ground, which had been ſo often traced, was ſo embelliſhed, either by a freſhneſs of colouring, or by changing the poſition or ſituation of the objects, as to give it in ſeveral parts the appearance of novelty.

Theſe long debates were put an end to at about half an hour after four in the morning, by a diviſion, upon the amendment moved for by Ld John Cavendiſh, [which was the ſame with that moved for in the Houſe of Lords [37. 605.] by the Marquis of Rockingham], when the amendment was rejected, 278 againſt 108. The original queſtion being then put, the motion for the addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

Though the fatiguing buſineſs they had gone through, and the lateneſs of their breaking up, would have well excuſed the receſs of a day, the forms of the houſe in this inſtance prevented it, as they were obliged, that afternoon, to receive the report upon the addreſs, from the committee. This circumſtance afforded an opportunity for renewing all the

the preceding debates, and for bringing up ſuch ſubjects, as had either been paſſed over, or but ſlightly touched upon before.

To explain this matter it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that the part of the ſpeech which mentioned as a favour the ſending of Hanoverian troops to Gibraltar and Minorca, as well as the correſponding part of the addreſs, which acknowledged and returned thanks for it in that ſenſe [37. 563, 5.], had, beſides the party in declared oppoſition, given diſguſt to ſeveral of thoſe gentlemen, who call themſelves *independent*; a diſtinction which is well known to include a numerous and powerful body in that houſe. The gentlemen under that appellation, who had long been diſtinguiſhed in the late reigns for the ſteadineſs of their oppoſition to court-meaſures, have for ſeveral years paſt taken the contrary ſide, and been as remarkable from an uniform ſupport of adminiſtration in almoſt all caſes. In American affairs particularly, they have always been among the foremoſt in propoſing or ſupporting the moſt coercive meaſures.

It is ſo well known as ſcarcely to require mention, that an averſion to continental connections, with ſomething bordering upon an antipathy to the employing of foreign troops in any caſe whatſoever, had formerly been one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed tenets, in the political creed of the party which we have deſcribed; and whatever revolutions other parts of their doctrine may ſince have undergone, this article ſeems to have been preſerved tolerably pure and inviolate. Upon this occaſion, however, it ſhewed its efficacy; for ſome of theſe gentlemen were ſo diſſatisfied, that though they warmly approved of all the other parts of the addreſs, they, upon that account only, went away without giving their votes. Others who continued in the houſe would not, however, give their votes, until they had received what they underſtood to be an aſſurance, that full ſatisfaction would be afterwards given upon that ſubject.

In this, however, they found themſelves totally diſappointed, no diſpoſition at all of the ſort appearing in the miniſter. Whether they conſidered themſelves as deceived or not, with reſpect to the implied condition on which many of them had ſupported the addreſs in the preceding debate, it is probable, that they thought themſelves much ſlighted in not having a greater deference paid to their opinion and principles; and it is not to be doubted, that the meaſure itſelf appeared to them as exceedingly illegal and dangerous. By this means, when the report came to be received, the miniſter found, to his ſurpriſe, the addreſs unexpectedly attacked and oppoſed from all quarters; thoſe who excepted only to that particular part, being thrown into one common maſs of oppoſition with thoſe who equally condemned it in all its principles.

[For the reſt of this debate we refer to what is already inſerted [37. 609.], adding here only one paragraph more from our author, viz.]

Among ſeveral peculiar circumſtances which attended the debates of both theſe days, was the total defection of Gen. Conway from adminiſtration upon the firſt; who, after expreſſing the utmoſt deteſtation of that official principle, that perſons holding places muſt implicitly ſupport government in all caſes whatſoever, and however contrary to their opinion, he then condemned in the moſt deciſive terms the American war, which he declared to be cruel, unneceſſary, and unnatural; calling it in plain terms a butchery of his fellow-ſubjects, and to which his conſcience forbade him to give an aſſent. He reprobated every idea of conquering America, upon all the grounds of juſtice, expediency, and practicability. He declared in the moſt unreſerved terms againſt the right of taxation; and wiſhed to ſee the declaratory law repealed, (though it had been paſſed under his own auſpices when in adminiſtration, and though, on abſtract legal principles, he thought it right, and at the time of paſſing it proper and neceſſary), rather than it ſhould be employed to colour deſigns the moſt oppoſite to the intentions publicly declared of thoſe who ſupported it in parliament, and particularly oppoſite to the fulleſt declaration of his own at the time of his moving it.

The meaſure of ſending the Hanoverian troops to occupy our Mediterranean garriſons, was not an object of leſs cenſure or jealouſy in the Houſe of Lords, than we have already ſeen it in that of the Commons. Soon after the delivery of the addreſs, the Duke of Mancheſter [Nov. 1.] moved for a reſolution, "That bringing into any part of the dominions

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of G. Britain the electoral troops of his Majesty, or any other foreign troops, without the previous consent of parliament, is dangerous and unconstitutional." The Noble mover added an explanation, that by the term *unconstitutional*, he meant that it was against law.

In the introduction and support of this motion, the speech again underwent much severe censure, as breathing sentiments which included higher ideas of prerogative, than any other that had been delivered in that place since the Revolution; and as containing slights of that council, neglect of parliament, and indifference of their approbation. The measure in question was said to have inflicted a most dangerous wound in the constitution, which, if not speedily healed, would gangrene and extend in such a manner as to mortify the whole: That however innocuous it might seem in its first operation, the example and precedent were of the most alarming nature, and might produce the most fatal consequences: That it was totally subversive of the great charter and security of English liberties, the Bill of Rights. They were requested to consider the importance of the subject; and it was averred to be of as much consequence to the liberties of this country, as America had been to its wealth and power: That, in this season of calamity, when half the empire was too probably lost for ever, they were bound by all the ties of interest, duty, and love to their country, to watch strictly over the liberties of the remainder, that something might still be left worth preserving, worth contending for: That it would be too much, to be at once stripped of wealth, power, the securities afforded by our constitution, and all the peculiar characteristics which distinguished us from other nations.

Among other objections, it was contended, That the Hanoverians would not be under the controul of any military law in those garrisons; that the mutiny-act did not reach them, being confined to those troops only who were therein specified, or voted by parliament; that it would not be pretended, that they carried their own laws along with them; when there, they must to all intents and purposes, be subject to those of England. Thus all military subordination would be at an end the moment of their arrival; and an action at common law would lie against their officers, for any punishment which they inflicted. It was said, that the putting foreigners in possession of those great barriers of our commerce and maritime power, was also exceptionable in point of security. The trust was of too great a magnitude to be reposed in aliens, who had no interest in its preservation. Upon the whole, it was concluded, and insisted upon, that the King had no right to maintain, in any part of the dominions of the British crown, any troops, other than are consented to by parliament, both as to number and to nation.

The Lords in administration avowed and justified the measure. They denied its offending either against the letter or the spirit of the Bill of Rights. The clause which was supposed to affect this measure, must be taken with the conditions which were annexed to it, and could extend no farther; one of these related to the bringing troops "within the kingdom," and another specifies "in time of peace:" nothing can be more demonstrably evident, than that the troops in question are not within the kingdom; and it is not to be presumed, that any body will say we are at present in a state of peace and tranquillity. It would be absurd to suppose, that the words, "within the kingdom," included all its dependencies; but if such latitude were even admitted, and received as a fiction of policy, still, the rebellion in America, the existence of which could not be disputed, would justify the measure, even upon the principles of that bill.

That the King had been at all times competent to raise or keep an army in time of war or rebellion, in any part of his dominions; that this competence was rather confirmed than lessened by the Bill of Rights; that the bill made no distinction between an army of natives and foreigners; that this was no novel doctrine, but had been repeatedly brought into practice since the Revolution, in times when the rights of the people were as fully understood, and their preservation as carefully attended to, as at present; and that foreigners had not only been hired, but brought into this kingdom, without the previous consent of parliament. They, however, contended, that were all this strong ground given up, still the Bill of Rights, being retrospective and declaratory, could bear no view to possessions which were not at that time in the crown. The expediency

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of the meaſure, and the neceſſity of its being timely adopted, were alſo inſiſted upon; and it was much argued, that ſuch a cenſure would ſhew a ſhameful diſtruſt of the crown, at a time when it could not be juſtified with the ſmalleſt appearance of reaſon.

To theſe and other arguments in the ſame line it was replied, That it was beneath the dignity, and contrary to the liberal conſtruction and comprehenſive views of that Houſe, to enter into the quibbles and diſtinctions of Weſtminſter-hall; to weigh words and ſentences, to define their diſtinct, legal, or grammatical import, was for others, not for them. They were to conſider the ſpirit, the intention, the circumſtances that led to, and the evils that were to be cured by, that ſolemn compact between the King and the people, the Bill of Rights. Theſe they were to conſider as legiſlators, as the hereditary guardians of that new Magna Charta, which includes within its pale all the liberties of the people of England, not as lawyers, who wanted to explain away its ſubſtance, or to find loop-holes to creep through. That bill was a capitulation between the people and their newly-elected ſovereign; a compact to be for ever binding on their reſpective poſterity and ſucceſſors. It claimed no new rights, it required no favours; it declared old rights; what was already the law and the conſtitution; and particularly provided againſt thoſe violations of them which were then more immediately felt. Of theſe, the keeping of a ſtanding army without the conſent of parliament, was the firſt in danger and magnitude, and had been recently experienced; this giant evil had already ſubverted the liberties of all the other ſtates in Europe, and had nearly ſwallowed up our own. This deſtroyer of the rights of nations was accordingly provided againſt, as far as compacts can bind mankind, and as wiſdom can govern futurity.

The conſtruction now attempted to be put upon the words "within the kingdom," it was ſaid, might be carried to an extent which the Noble Lords on the other ſide might not be willing to avow. If theſe terms did not include all the poſſeſſions belonging to this country, then armies of foreigners, to any amount, might be introduced into Jerſey, Guernſey, Ireland, and even Scotland, which was not at that time within the kingdom. Can it be ſeriouſly contended, that this is in the intention or ſpirit of the Bill of Rights? or that, when the maintaining an army of natives within England and Wales was deemed dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, the ſurrounding and beſieging them with hoſts of foreigners was an object neither of jealouſy nor apprehenſion. The diſtinctions made between a time of peace and war, and the great latitude of power attributed to the crown in the latter inſtance, were equally controverted, and ſaid neither to be warranted by the law, nor by any cuſtomary uſage; that if the arguments uſed on that head were carried to their full extent, it would neceſſarily follow, that an inſurrection, or war, in the remoteſt part of this widely-extended empire, would render it legal in the crown to introduce armies of foreigners, of any nation, and to any amount, even into this kingdom. The inference attempted to be drawn from the word *foreigners*, not being expreſſed in the law, was, it was ſaid, too puerile to deſerve a ſerious conſideration, if it had not been for the great ſtreſs which ſeemed to be laid upon it by ſome lords on the other ſide; but can it be thought or believed, that when it was deemed dangerous to entruſt the ſword in the hands of a ſtanding army of natives, it ſhould be conſidered as perfectly wiſe, legal, conſtitutional, and ſafe, to place it in thoſe of foreigners?

It was abſolutely denied, that foreign troops had been brought into the kingdom at any time ſince the Revolution, without the previous conſent of parliament, either by an addreſs, or by ſome former treaty which it had ratified. Such was the caſe of the Heſſians in the years 1745 and 1756, upon which ſo much weight had been laid: in the firſt inſtance, the meaſure had the ſanction of an addreſs from both houſes to the throne [7. 586, 7.]; and in the ſecond, it was covered by an exiſting treaty, which had already received the approbation of parliament [17. 626.; — 18. 436.]. As to the hiring of foreign troops, and afterwards prevailing on parliament to ratify the engagements, it did not at all come up to the point in queſtion, though it could be ſhewn, that even this practice had in other times been an object of much animadverſion and cenſure.

It was ſhewn, that former adminiſtrations had been ſo tender and ſo cautious with reſpect to employing foreigners and the vigilance and jealouſy of parliament upon that ſubject was ſo well underſtood,

derſtood, that in the height of the turbulence, heat, and danger of the late war, when the fate of empires ſeemed at ſtake, and our annual levies for the army and navy were not much fewer than twenty thouſand; yet in ſuch a ſeaſon of urgent neceſſity, when the propriety of the meaſure did not admit of a doubt, that great ſtateſman the Earl of Chatham would not venture upon raiſing a German regiment of 4000 men for the American ſervice, under any colour of the royal prerogative, but waited to go through the formalities, and to receive the ſanction of an act of parliament for the purpoſe. And ſuch precautions were taken at that time to ſecure the rights of the people, and ſuch an attention paid even to their opinions, that the number of foreign officers was limited to fifty, which was leſs than one third of the whole; the ſoldiers were alſo to be Proteſtants, to become naturalized ſubjects, and to take the oath 1° Geo. I. [8. 362.]. And ſo tenacious was the miniſter and parliament then with reſpect to the act of ſettlement, ſo careful of the ſmalleſt violation, that the law which enabled the crown to take thoſe Germans into its ſervice, provided that they ſhould ſerve in America only, and that none of the foreign officers ſhould bear any commiſſion higher than that of lieutenant-colonel. So far were we then from putting the ſtrong fortreſſes of this empire into the poſſeſſion of foreigners, that a very deſerving naturalized officer could never arrive at the command of a regiment of his own countrymen, which he had a principal ſhare in raiſing and forming; and ſo widely different were the principles and modes of acting a few years back, from the doctrines which are held out at preſent.

They alſo obſerved, that ſo lately as the year 1768, when the crown thought an augmentation of the army in Ireland from 12,000 to 15,000 men neceſſary, in order thereby to ſtrengthen the foreign garriſons, without leaving that kingdom defenceleſs; however neceſſary the meaſure was, and though the Iriſh parliament, which was to provide the expence, ſeconded the King's views; yet he did not think himſelf authoriſed, at the head of that body, to make any addition to his forces, though of natural-born ſubjects, without the ſanction of the Britiſh parliament; which was accordingly obtained by an act paſſed for that purpoſe. [30. 198.]

As to what had been repeatedly ſaid, of not ſhewing any diſtruſt of the prince upon the throne, it was replied, that no diſtruſt was meant or entertained: compliments were not to be thought of in queſtions of great national concern; nor a precedent eſtabliſhed as a matter of compliment, which might prove fatal in its conſequences to the rights of the people. No prince ever ſat upon a throne that deſerved a more unlimited confidence than our great deliverer K. William; yet, with all his virtues, and all the obligations we were under to him, parliament would not indulge him in that meaſure which went ſo near to his heart, of keeping a ſingle regiment of Dutch guards here. They who refuſed him in that inſtance, notwithſtanding all his great virtues and qualities, deſerve the higheſt applauſe and honour for their firmneſs in ſo doing. If they had been ceremonious, a precedent would not now have been wanting; and the uſage being once eſtabliſhed, would, upon ſome future occaſion, be applied to the moſt dangerous purpoſes.

Upon the whole, the oppoſition inſiſted, that the meaſure was highly illegal and unconſtitutional; that it was directly contrary both to the letter and ſpirit of the law; but that if it had militated with no poſitive law, it would ſtill have been a total infraction, and fundamentally ſubverſive, of the firſt principles of our government. A Noble Earl went ſo far as to pronounce it deciſively to be high treaſon againſt the conſtitution.

A great Lord at the head of the law, and Speaker of that Houſe, gave up the point, as to Gibraltar and Minorca not being ſuppoſed within the kingdom, in the intention and ſpirit of the law; he beſides allowed, that the law applied to foreigners; but juſtified the meaſure upon the ſame principle; for as America was alſo included in the deſcription of within the kingdom, and a rebellion and war were now exiſting there, ſo the operation of the Bill of Rights muſt ceaſe, until peace was reſtored.

A Noble Lord high in office had moved the previous queſtion early in the debate, upon a ſuppoſition, that a bill of indemnity would be brought into the Houſe of Commons by the miniſter, in order to remove the ſcruples and quiet the apprehenſions of the country gentlemen. The idea of an act of indemnity was, however, totally reprobated by the

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other Lords in office, and the Noble author endeavoured, as well as he could, to explain away the ſubſtance of what he had thrown out upon that ſubject. The previous queſtion being at length put, it was carried by a majority of 75, including 22 proxies, to 32, including one proxy, who ſupported the motion.

[The proceedings on the indemnity-bill, on Sir James Lowther's motion relative to the Hanoverian troops, and on the militia bill, have been already given [38. 12.—16.]. — We now proceed with our author.]

A debate aroſe about the ſame time [Nov. 1.], on laying the army-eſtimates for the enſuing year before the Commons; the oppoſition preſſing very cloſely for information as to the number, condition, and ſituation of the troops now in America; whilſt the miniſters, as uſual in this buſineſs, refuſed the ſatisfaction required. This occaſioned a motion, That there be laid before the Houſe an account of the laſt returns of the number of effective men, in the ſeveral regiments and corps in his Majeſty's ſervice ſerving in North America, together with a ſtate of the ſick and wounded; diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral places where the ſaid troops are ſtationed.

This motion was oppoſed, as being unſupported by precedent; and that the calling for the returns of an army in time of war, by a reſolution of the Houſe, would eſtabliſh one highly inconvenient and dangerous: That the return of an army, includes the moſt accurate and authentic account of every particular relative to it. Could it be proper or ſafe to publiſh ſuch a ſtate, to furniſh ſuch information, while the enemy was in the field? while he was in a ſtate to convert ſuch inteiligence to the higheſt advantage? No miniſters could pretend to carry on the public buſineſs, if any gentleman had a right to demand and obtain ſuch information.

On the other ſide it was aſſerted, that a precedent was ſo far from being wanting, that it was to be found juſt at hand, and no longer ago than the affair of the Caribs at St Vincent's. [35. 192.]

The queſtion being put, was rejected, 170 to 63.

A few days after [Nov. 7.], a gentleman in oppoſition [Mr Luttrell] made a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, that the commiſſioners appointed to act in America for the purpoſes laid out in the ſpeech, ſhould be authoriſed to receive propoſals for conciliation from any general convention, congreſs, or other collective body, that ſhould be found to convey the ſentiments of one or more of the continental colonies, ſuſpending all inquiry into the legal or illegal forms under which ſuch colony or colonies may be diſpoſed to treat; "as the moſt effectual means to prevent the effuſion of blood, and to reconcile the honour and permanent intereſt of Great Britain with the requiſitions of his Majeſty's American ſubjects."

The gentleman introduced his motion with a ſpeech, in which he ſhewed from a number of authorities, both in the ancient and modern part of our hiſtory, that it was not only cuſtomary with the crown to treat with conventions of the people, which were aſſembled without any of the legal forms; but that ſuch aſſemblies, in the name and under the authority of the people, had ſeveral times diſpoſed of the crown itſelf, a right which our kings fully acknowledged, by moſt thankfully receiving it at their hands.

From theſe and various other precedents, he argued, and inferred, that it was no diminution of dignity in the crown or parliament to treat with the American conventions, under whatever forms or denominations they were held. And in further ſupport of his poſition, brought the remarkable inſtance of the moſt powerful and arbitrary monarch in Europe, Lewis XIV. who did not diſdain to enter into and conclude a treaty, negotiated by two marſhals of France, with a contemptible handful of rebellious Cevennois, and their leader, the ſon of a baker, whoſe name is perpetuated to poſterity, by being ſubſcribed to the ſame inſtrument which bears the ſignature of the haughty Lewis.

The motion was ſeconded [by Sir George Yonge], but produced little or no debate. It was ſaid, in general, that peace was much to be wiſhed for; but that the entering into any treaty with the Congreſs, would be an acknowledgement of its being a legal aſſembly, which muſt, of courſe, determine the whole queſtion of diſpute in favour of America; for if that meeting was legal, our whole conduct muſt have been a courſe of injuſtice: That it was more conſonant with the dignity of parliament to find ſome other method; that

by waiting a little, ſuch an opportunity might offer; and that, at worſt, it would be time enough to apply to this as the laſt reſort. The queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

On the following day [Nov. 8.] the miniſter in the war-department laid the eſtimates of the land-ſervice for the enſuing year before the committee of ſupply. Theſe eſtimates exceeded two millions, including the ſtaff, the difference between the Engliſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment in the pay of the latter, the pay of the five Hanoverian battalions, near 100,000 l. levy-money, and the extraordinary unprovided expences of the ordnance in the preceding year, which, notwithſtanding the limited ſphere of ſervice, amounted to 223,655 l. His Lordſhip ſhewed, that the whole force appointed for the land-ſervice, abroad and at home, would amount to about 55,000 men, of which upwards of 25,000 would be employed in America. He acknowledged, that though this was the general arrangement, he was ſorry to ſay it was only on paper, for that ſcarcely any of the corps were completed to their full complement. He ſaid, that no means had been untried to remedy this defect; that the bounty had been raiſed, and the ſtandard lowered; attempts had been made to inliſt Iriſh Roman-Catholics, and to incorporate foreigners ſingly into the Britiſh regiments; but all failed of the expected effect, and the recruiting-ſervice ſtill went on very ſlowly. He endeavoured to obviate the popular obſervation which had been ſo often repeated, and he knew would be now renewed, that the difficulty, or rather impracticability of procuring men, proceeded from the abhorrence with which the people in general regarded the preſent odious civil war. He mentioned ſeveral cauſes for this ſlackneſs, but reſted chiefly on the flouriſhing ſtate of our manufactures, (notwithſtanding the predictions of oppoſition), which, whilſt it brought a temporary diſtreſs on the ſervice, was a proof of the real ſtrength of the kingdom, and its ability fully to ſupport this or any war.

He alſo threw out, without pretending however to any abſolute authority, that every idea of taxing America was now entirely given up; and that the only remaining conſideration was, to ſecure the conſtitutional dependency of that country: That this could only be effected by ſuch a conduct as ſhewed the moſt determined reſolution of maintaining our conſtitutional rights; and that for this purpoſe it was intended to ſend out ſuch an armament as would be ſufficient to enforce them, if America ſhould ſtill perſiſt in her diſobedience: That this armament would be attended with commiſſioners, who ſhould be furniſhed with powers to accommodate matters; and that a great military officer, who ſtood high in the eſteem both of his ſovereign and the nation, was intended to be the firſt commiſſioner.

Some of the country-gentlemen, as well as the oppoſition in general, were much diſſatisfied at not being able to obtain any information from the miniſter, relative to his intended operations, whether with reſpect to the meaſures for bringing about an accommodation, or for the proſecution of the war. The former ſaid, they voted with him for the militia, and the augmentation of the navy, in a firm perſuaſion, and underſtanding it as a matter of courſe, that before the remaining ſupplies were granted, he would have laid his plan before the Houſe: That if they had not thought ſo, they would not have given their ſupport to meaſures which it ſeemed now they were not to be acquainted with: That it looked as if it were meant that they ſhould vote the eſtimates firſt, and hear the reaſons afterwards; or, in other words, that the Houſe ſhould begin with a diviſion, and end with a debate. They ſaid, that in looking for information, they did not mean a few ſcraps of garbled and mutilated papers; but that verbal and official information which they thought it the miniſter's duty to impart to parliament: That it was particularly neceſſary they ſhould receive information as to the perſons who were to be appointed as commiſſioners in America, and the nature and extent of their commiſſion, that parliament might be enabled to judge, whether they were men fit to be intruſted with ſo important a negotiation, and whether the terms they carried out were conſiſtent with the dignity of Great Britain to offer, and the intereſt of the Americans to receive.

Though the miniſter did not think it prudent, or was not prepared, to give any direct or explicit anſwer, he, however, thought it neceſſary to do ſomething

to

to keep that party in temper. He ſaid, that the commiſſion to be ſent, would be in conformity to the intimation given from the throne; that the gentlemen need not make themſelves uneaſy, under the apprehenſion that any treaty of conceſſion would be agreed to without the conſent of parliament; but that it would be neceſſary to know upon what grounds the Americans would treat, before the powers ſufficient to ratify what the commiſſioners might think expedient were derived from parliament. When the terms that America was willing to ſubmit to, were in a ſtate proper to be laid before the Houſe, that, in his opinion, would be the proper time to take the ſenſe of parliament on previous communications, and leave it to judge of the alternative, whether the offers of America could be accepted with honour, or whether we ought to reduce them to a ſtate of obedience, however difficult or hazardous the undertaking.

In the further proſecution of the ſubject, the oppoſition inſiſted, That the eſtimates were under-rated in ſuch a degree, as to afford no clue whereby to form any judgement of the extent of the expences; that the propoſed force of 25,000 men was totally inadequate to the purpoſes of abſolute coercion. This was ſupported by the opinion of a great general officer, who had long been in adminiſtration, and who declared it in the moſt unreſerved terms. The other military gentlemen preſent were called upon to declare their diſſent, if they thought otherwiſe; but they all continued ſilent. The mixt ſyſtem of war and conciliation was repreſented as highly improper. The meaſure adopted, whether of peace or war, ſhould be clear, ſimple, and decided; not involved in doubt, perplexity, and darkneſs. If war was reſolved, and it was determined to compel America to ſubmiſſion, let the means of coercion be ſuch, as will, to a moral certainty, inſure ſucceſs. The force employed muſt be able to command terms, or it does nothing. If, on the contrary, peace is really wiſhed for, and terms of conciliation are to be propoſed, your propoſitions ought to be ſo clear as to be obvious to every common underſtanding, and ſo ſimple as to baffle the powers of chicanery.

On the other ſide it was ſaid, That the force propoſed, when its operations were directed to ſpecific ſervices, and ſupported by a formidable fleet, would be fully ſufficient for the purpoſe, and ſuch as all America could not withſtand; nor was it probable, that they would enter into ſo arduous a conteſt, when terms were held out to them at the very inſtant, which would fully preſerve their rights. The idea of ſimple war, or ſimple conceſſion, was ſtrongly controverted. It was ſaid, that a conqueſt over our own ſubjects, was neither ſought nor deſired; that it was our intereſt, as it was our wiſh, to reclaim, not to deſtroy or enſlave; that in the preſent ſtate of things in America, this deſirable object could only be obtained by ſuch an armament as would command reſpect, ſtrike an awe into the factious, and enforce a ſubmiſſion to the conciliatory terms which we propoſed, if coercion became abſolutely neceſſary; and that either to withdraw the force we already had there, or to leave it expoſed to the inſults and danger of a greater on the ſide of the rebels, would not only be in the higheſt degree diſgraceful to ourſelves, but would, in its conſequences, be equally ruinous to both countries.

A gentleman in office, but who has for ſeveral years been conſidered as poſſeſſing much more real than oſtenſible power, departed totally from theſe temperate ideas of conduct which the miniſter profeſſed, and on which he valued himſelf. He was of opinion, that all attempts of conciliation would be fruitleſs; obſerved, that at any rate, a number of terms were to be made, and ſecurities given, before conciliation could be obtained: That terms of force were the meaſures chalked out by his Majeſty in the ſpeech; attended, however, with conditions of conciliation, and gracious offers of forgiveneſs and protection. On this foundation, the preſent vote on the eſtimates was propoſed; but if premature explanations were deſired; if the gentlemen who had pledged themſelves to ſupport thoſe meaſures, had altered their minds, or had withdrawn their confidence from the King's ſervants, he ſaw no poſſible way to remedy matters but by a change of adminiſtration. He, however, animadverted ſeverely on the cowardice of declining the conteſt, almoſt in the very outſet, after their having gone ſuch lengths in bringing matters to that criſis.

This being conſidered as the language of authority, was alſo underſtood, both by

by the country gentlemen and oppoſition, as fully tantamount to a declaration for war. The latter did not let it paſs without obſervation and ſtricture. They ſaid, it was treating parliament with every poſſible degree of diſreſpect. Meaſures are concerted in the cabinet; the King is made by the miniſters to expreſs the general intentions which they had there determined upon; the Houſe of Commons is deſired to ſupport thoſe meaſures, by voting an enormous war-eſtabliſhment; and when queſtions are aſked, and explanations are deſired, even by the very friends of adminiſtration, the gentlemen who call for a plan are very laconically referred to the King's ſpeech. The ſpeech holds out generals, and refers you to particulars; when theſe particulars are called for, the ſpeech is quoted, as the true ſtandard of information.

After long debates, the queſtion being put upon the firſt of the reſolutions in the eſtimate, was carried upon a diviſion by the uſual majority, 227, to 73 who oppoſed the reſolution. The other reſolutions were agreed to of courſe.

To the KING.

SIRE, *Jan.* 1778.

IT is not impoſſible that your Majeſty, or ſome of your miniſters, may ſee, and deign to read this letter.—In that idea I venture to write it.

The voluntary offers which have been made to your Majeſty, of troops to be raiſed in England and Scotland, cannot fail ſoon to replace the loſs of men ſuſtained by the ſurrender of the little army under the gallant Burgoyne. But this is not all, for I am well informed, and my intelligence is from the beſt authority, that we are on the eve of a war with the united powers of France and Spain.—This muſt occaſion new and great levies of troops; and, as it is the duty of every Briton to contribute all he can towards the good of his country, I ſhould be blameable were I not at this juncture to ſuggeſt to your Majeſty a method, by which you may have, in a very few months, an additional army, provided with the beſt officers in Europe, from the general to the enſign, without either the trouble or expence of raiſing it. Your Majeſty has only to ſay, *Let it be*, and the work is done.

There are, in the ſervice of France, Spain, Germany, and other powers, a very great number of Iriſh officers of all ranks, men of ability in their profeſſion, and many, very many of them, hourly regret the dire neceſſity that obliges them to ſerve a foreign power, for a paltry ſubſiſtence. There are, in Ireland, and elſewhere, an infinite number of idle Roman Catholics, who only wait for permiſſion to ſerve their country.

If, then, your Majeſty would, with the concurrence of your parliament, cauſe your royal proclamation to be iſſued, granting a free pardon to all Britiſh and Iriſh officers in foreign ſervice, without exception, provided they come home within a limited time, and promiſing equal rank in your army to that which they hold abroad, and to all ſuch as ſhall, within another certain period, raiſe the number of men you ſhall think reaſonable, in Ireland, or elſewhere,

Theſe officers, Sir, will arrive in your dominions by hundreds; and they will no ſooner ſhew themſelves in Ireland, than thouſands upon thouſands will flock to their ſtandard.—Our enemies will thus be deprived of their beſt officers: the Spaniards in particular will feel the loſs ſeverely; for the Iriſh are the flower of their army; and this country will gain many valuable ſubjects, with excellent troops.—I need not point out where theſe troops may be employed:—Canada, any part of America, the Weſt Indies, expeditions to the coaſts of France and Spain:—they are fit for every thing, and intimately acquainted with the weak ſides of every city or fortreſs; they will lead your troops to honour and to victory.

It may be alledged, that the officers I mention ſerve foreign princes through choice.—To anſwer that, let inquiry be made of every honeſt man in the land acquainted with them. I myſelf knew ſeveral officers in the Spaniſh ſervice during my long reſidence in that country, and one of my friends now in London, on whom I can depend, and who knows almoſt all of them well and intimately, aſſures me, that when he has heard a meaſure of this kind hinted at, he has ſeen them overpowered with joy at the thought, and execrate their hard fate; but never ſaw one yet who did not declare, that he would prefer the ſervice of his country, even in an inferior rank, to that of any other nation.

I am neither an Iriſhman, nor a Roman Catholic, but am one of your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects,

A MERCHANT.

NEW

NEW BOOKS; with the Prices, Publiſhers names, Remarks, and Extracts.

[*The ſignatures annexed, ſhow to whom we are indebted for the remarks, &c.*; M. *denoting the* Monthly, *and* C. *the* Critical Review; G. *the* Gentleman's Magazine, *&c.*]

A View of Civil Society in Europe, in its progreſs from rudeneſs to refinement; or, Inquiries concerning the Hiſtory of Law, Government, and Manners. By Gilbert Stuart, LL. D. 4to. 18s. boards. Edinburgh, Bell.

THIS work is divided into two books. The firſt conſiſts of two chapters, viz. 1. Of the Germans before they left their woods; 2. The political eſtabliſhments of the barbarians after they had made conqueſts. The ſecond book conſiſts of ſix chapters, viz. 1. Of the ſpirit of fiefs; 2. The progreſſion of fiefs, &c.; 3. Of the military power of a feudal kingdom; 4. The fall of chivalry as a military eſtabliſhment, &c.; 5. The military arrangements which prevailed in the declenſion of fiefs and chivalry; The introduction of ſtanding armies; 6. Of manners and refinement, &c. Moſt of the chapters are ſubdivided into different ſections. —— We inſert the Advertiſement prefixed, and the Concluſion.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is uſual to treat law, manners, and government, as if they had no connection with hiſtory, or with each other. Law and manners are commonly underſtood to be nothing more than collections of ordinances, and matters of fact; and government is too often a foundation for mere ſpeculation, and metaphyſical refinements. Yet law is only a ſcience, when obſerved in its ſpirit and hiſtory; government cannot be comprehended but by attending to the minute ſteps of its riſe and progreſſion; and the ſyſtems of manners, which characteriſe man in all the periods of ſociety which paſs from rudeneſs to civility, cannot be diſplayed without the diſcrimination of theſe different ſituations. It is in the records of hiſtory, in the ſcene of real life, not in the conceits and the abſtractions of fancy and philoſophy, that human nature is to be ſtudied.

But while it is in the hiſtorical manner, that laws, cuſtoms, and government, are to be inquired into, it is obvious, that their dependence and connection are cloſe and intimate. They all tend to the ſame point, and to the illuſtration of one another. It is from the conſideration of them all, and in their union, that we are to explain the complicated forms of civil ſociety, and the wiſdom and accident which mingle in human affairs.

After this method I have endeavoured to inveſtigate my ſubject. The topics I canvaſs in the following ſheets, are various, and conſtitute a difficult and important branch of my undertaking. If I am ſo fortunate as to obtain the ſanction of the public approbation, I ſhall proceed to fill up the picture I have begun, and conſider, in future publications, civil juriſdiction, nobility, conſtitutional law, and cultivated manners.

The foundations of a work like this I have attempted, muſt be laws of barbarous ages, ancient records, and charters. Theſe I could not incorporate with propriety in my narrative. This inſtructive, but taſteleſs erudition, did not accord with the tenor of a portion of my performance, which I wiſhed to addreſs to men of elegance, as well as to the learned. It conſiſted, however, with the ſimpler and the colder ſtyle of diſſertation. My proofs, accordingly, appear by themſelves; and, in conſequence of this arrangement, I might engage in incidental diſcuſſions; I might catch many rays of light that faintly glimmer in obſcure times; and I might defend the novelty of my opinions, when I ventured to oppoſe eſtabliſhed tenets, and authors of reputation.

Though I have employed much thought and aſſiduity to give a value to theſe papers, yet I communicate them to the public with the greateſt diffidence. My materials were buried in the midſt of rubbiſh, were detached, and unequal. I had to dig them up anxiouſly, and with patience; and, when diſcovered, and collected, it was ſtill more difficult to digeſt and to faſhion them. I had to ſtruggle with the darkneſs and imperfection of time and of barbarity. And from the moſt able hiſtorians of our own and foreign nations, who might naturally be expected to be intelligent guides for the paths I have choſen, I could derive no advantage. They generally prefer what is brilliant to what is uſeful; and they neglect all diſquiſitions into laws and into manners, that they may deſcribe and embelliſh the politics of princes, and the fortunes of nations, the ſplendid qualities

of

of eminent men, and the luſtre of heroic action.

Edinburgh, January 1778.

CONCLUSION.

I PRESUME not to think that I have exhauſted the topics I treat in this volume: for what ſubject does not ſtretch to infinity? But it has been my particular care, to go back to the ſources, and to expreſs the beginnings, of law, government, and manners; and I have been ſolicitous to open up, with a due advantage, the original ideas, which I have ventured to ſtrike out, and which, perchance, may attract the notice of the ingenious and the learned. Yet when I conſider what many great men have written before me concerning human affairs, I know not, whether it ought to flatter my pride, or to fill me with ſhame, that I, too, have yielded to my reflections, and my ſentiments; and, though in the obſcurity of a private ſtation, and in the fervour of youth, have preſented to my fellow-citizens this aſpiring fruit of my ſtudies and ambition.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

The religious improvement of awful events—Preached at Blackley, Sept. 21 1777, on occaſion of a ſhock of an earthquake which happened the preceding Lord's day [39 557]. To which is prefixed, the theory of Earthquakes, from Sir Iſaac Newton, and others. By John Pope. 1s. 6d. *Johnſon.* ——— From Matth. xxvii. 51. *The earthquake*, the ingenious author takes occaſion to point out and explain the ſentiments which ſuch awful events ought to excite within us towards the Supreme Being, and the leſſons which they may teach us with reſpect to ourſelves.—The opinions which philoſophers have entertained concerning the cauſes of earthquakes may be reduced to two general heads: 1. Thoſe which attribute them to the fermentation of ſulphureous particles exiſting in the bowels of the earth; 2. Thoſe which derive them from an electrical fluid, acting violently in the earth, or the atmoſphere, or in both. The firſt of theſe hypotheſes has received the ſanction of Sir Iſaac Newton: and the argument by which it is ſupported is taken chiefly from the elaſticity of the air, and the exiſtence of cavities in the bowels of the earth. See Newt. Opt. p. 354.—This doctrine was generally admitted till the diſcovery of the chief properties of the electrical fluid. It then began to be ſuſpected, that effects of this nature could not be entirely attributed to a ſuppoſed fermentation in the ſulphureous particles contained in the earth, but might be accounted for more juſtly from the action of this fluid. And the diſcovery which Dr Franklin had made of the identity of lightning and electricity, added to the reſemblance which there appears to be between the principal phenomena attending earthquakes, vulcanos, water ſpouts, and thoſe which are obſervable in electrical experiments, led to a probable opinion, that they might be all referred to the ſame cauſe, and differed only in this circumſtance, that lightning might be the effect of the electric fluid in the atmoſphere, and earthquakes of the ſame fluid either in or upon the earth. This hypotheſis was ſtrenuouſly ſupported by Dr Stukeley, and has been embraced by Sig. Beccaria, and others. Dr Prieſtley has made many excellent remarks on the ſubject in his Hiſtory of Electricity. Mr Pope's performance is an agreeable appendage to his diſcourſe C.

A diſſertation upon the controverted paſſages in St Peter [2 Pet ii. 4 6.] and St Jude [Jud. 6 7.], concerning the angels that ſinned, and who kept not their firſt eſtate. By Samuel Henley. 2s. *Johnſon.* ——Writers unanimouſly apply theſe paſſages to a ſuppoſed defection of rebellious angels in heaven; but Mr Henley propoſes a new explication, making them allude to a rebellious people upon earth. C

Sermons on the articles of the Chriſtian faith. By Samuel Ogden, D. D. 4s. 6d. *Bearoft* —— As theſe diſcourſes were probably delivered before a learned audience, the Profeſſor very properly conſidered, that there was no occaſion for a long train of reaſoning on points which have been repeatedly diſcuſſed. He keeps within the pale of orthodoxy while he diſcuſſes the common points of controverſy. C.

Sermons. By Thomas Amory, D. D. 5s. *Buckland.* —— The preſent volume, as well as the two former, publiſhed in 1758 and 1766, has this to recommend it, that it does not contain matters of doubtful ſpeculation, or angry controverſy, but important principles of religion, and ſentiments in which the generality of judicious Chriſtians agree. —The following ſentiment, though not new, is well expreſſed, and ſufficiently demonſtrates the abſurdity of thoſe who diſbelieve the omnipreſence of the Deity merely becauſe he is inviſible. "We cannot, it is true, ſee him with our bodily eyes, becauſe he is a pure ſpirit; yet this is not any proof that he is not preſent. A judicious diſcourſe, a ſeries of kind actions, convince us of the preſence of a friend, a perſon of prudence and benevolence. We cannot ſee the preſent mind, the ſeat and principle of theſe qualities; yet the conſtant regular motion of the tongue, the hand, and the whole body, which

which are the inſtruments of our ſouls, as the material univerſe, and all the various bodies in it, are the inſtruments of the Deity, will not ſuffer us to doubt, that there is an intelligent and benevolent principle within the body, which produces all theſe ſkilful motions and kind actions." C.

Six diſcourſes: To which is prefixed, an introduction; containing a view of the genuine ancient philoſophy; of the natural and effectual tendency of that philoſophy, and of Chriſtian morality, to all true proſperity in *this* world; and ſome obſervations on a book lately publiſhed, intitled, A view of the internal evidence of the Chriſtian religion. By Percival Stockdale. 3 s. 6 d. *Conant.* —— Mr Stockdale diſcovers both ſenſe and learning, but there is ſomewhat turgid and affected in his ſtyle. M.

A tract on the law of nature, and principles of action in man. By Granville Sharp. 4 s. boards. *White.* —— Endeavours to eſtabliſh the unlawfulneſs of ſubjecting mankind to involuntary ſervitude, either under political or private dominion. With this view he endeavours to aſcertain the true idea of the law of nature, and the principles of action in man; for which purpoſe he has recourſe to the Moſaic hiſtory of the Fall; and he there finds, "That man was not enlightened by the divine law of reaſon within himſelf when he was firſt created; or at leaſt not with ſo great a ſhare of it as has ſince been juſtly attributed to him; — that the knowledge of good and evil was an additional faculty acquired by human nature, through the tranſgreſſion of our firſt parents; — that by their criminal uſurpation of forbidden knowledge, mankind are rendered accountable to the eternal judge, and through knowledge become guilty before God, and continually ſubject to ſin and death; — that conſcience, reaſon, and ſinderesis, though ſometimes treated as diſtinct, are nevertheleſs eſſentially founded on one great principle, the knowledge of good and evil; — and that this divine faculty is the grand principle, whereby men who have not the law, are a law to themſelves." C.

A letter to the Rt Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, containing a few remarks on ſome paſſages of his Lordſhip's pamphlet, intitled, "Conſiderations on the propriety of requiring a ſubſcription to articles of faith." [36. 38.] 1 s. *Johnſon.* ——The learned author of this Letter introduces his Remarks with encomiums on his Lordſhip's literary abilities, moderation, and candour. He ſuggeſts ſome arguments againſt all ſubſcriptions to human articles of faith, and points out ſome particular objections to the articles of the church of England. He maintains, that an aſſent and conſent to every thing contained in our liturgy, is a grievous impoſition; and that no man, with a good conſcience, can make uſe of prayers formed on a plan which he thinks contrary to the goſpel. He then endeavours to ſhew, that it is incumbent on thoſe divines whoſe ideas of ſcripture do not perfectly coincide with the doctrines inculcated in our eſtabliſhed forms, to reſign their preferments, and unite in ſocieties, where divine worſhip may be conducted in a manner more agreeable to reaſon and ſcripture. C.

Hiſtory, &c.

Travels through Spain and Portugal in 1774, with a ſhort account of the Spaniſh expedition againſt Algiers in 1775. By Maj. William Dalrymple. 7 s. 6 d boards. *Almon.* —— Perhaps there is no effect of political government which impedes the progreſs of liberal knowledge ſo much as the idea of arbitrary power. In the book that lies before us we have ſtrong and painful proofs of it. We behold a country formed by nature with every advantage of climate and fertility, loſing thoſe advantages under the languor of hopeleſs induſtry and unſupported labour. In the charming provinces of Seville, Andaluſia, and La Mancha, where Nature herſelf invites the eaſieſt efforts of cultivation, there is nothing to be found but a general deficiency, even of the common neceſſaries of life; nothing but a meagre aſpect of want even in a region that Providence ſeemed to have aſſigned to plenty. M.

The riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the Northern governments, viz. the United Provinces, Denmark, Sweden, Ruſſia, and Poland. By J. Williams, Eſq; 2 vols. 1 l. 16 s. boards. *Becket.* —— From this author's repreſentation of the ſtate of Denmark and Sweden, we have authority to pronounce, that the government of each is highly defective in the moſt eſſential parts of civil polity; and that a degree of barbariſm, unknown even to their Gothic anceſtors, pervades their ſyſtems of adminiſtration. C.

A deſcriptive account of the iſlands lately diſcovered in the ſouth ſeas; with ſome account of the country of Chamchatca. By the Rev. Dr John Truſler. 5 s. boards. *Baldwin.* ——Judgement, as well as memory, do not appear to have been preſent at this undertaking, where fancy, on the contrary, muſt have acted a principal part. C.

Defence of Lord Pigot. [39. 436, 7, 8.] 4to. 404 pages. [No bookſeller.] ——An ingenious and ſpirited apology for his Lordſhip. M. — A performance from which thoſe intereſted in the queſtion will derive every kind of information; which, to a ſtranger, will afford amuſement and inſtruction. C.

America.

Letters occaſioned by three dialogues con-

cerning liberty [38. 250.]; wherein the author's doctrine respecting the state of nature, is shewn to be repugnant to nature. To which are added, Remarks on Dr Price's additional observations on the nature and value of civil liberty. By Joseph Wimpey. 1s. 6d. *Johnson.*——Although Mr Wimpey differs widely from the judicious author of the Three Dialogues, and from Dr Price, on the subject of civil liberty; yet he argues the several points with temper, and decency of language; a circumstance which our discerning readers will accept as, at least, presumptive evidence of his good sense and judgement. M.

Thoughts on the present state of affairs with America, and the means of conciliation. By William Pulteney, Esq; 2s. *Dodsley, &c.* —— This very candid Thinker appears to have written on purpose to prepare our minds for a plan of reconciliation; which it is much to be apprehended, will, nevertheless, come too late to prevent the loss of America. He observes, that "the late events in America seem to have occasioned some degree of pause; and that he holds it the duty of every impartial man to seize that favourable moment of laying before the public such lights as he may think of sufficient importance to call for their attention." We do not however find any new lights in this performance; but if the fever of the public should be abated, and mens minds better disposed for consideration, old lights may become new; and reasons may seem to have weight, which, like American petitions, have, during the violent fit, been treated with unmerited contempt. Mr Pulteney states the principal points in dispute very fully and impartially: He shews clearly, that the Americans in general had no ideas of independence before our plan of taxation; that they had very good reasons to dread the consequences of the mode of taxing them without representatives, which was adopted here, and that upon the whole they have behaved like men of spirit: and as they do not chuse to be beaten, we ought to shake hands, and make a lasting alliance with them, upon as good terms as we can. On the other hand, he says, our ministry are good sort of people too, that they meant well; but unhappily expressed their good meaning in very ambiguous phrases. He makes the best apology in his power for their violent measures; and endeavours to heal our deep and agonizing wounds with the balsam of favourable representations and apparent impartiality. In the appendix to this pamphlet there are some letters written by Dr Franklin to Gov. Shirley, so long since as in the year 1754; in which the objections of the Americans to their being taxed in the British parliament are so fully, ably, and clearly stated, that, as our author says, those who read them with attention, will probably think, that hardly any thing new has since been suggested upon the subject. And we will venture to add, that if the early and repeated representations of this truly great and enlightened mind had been attended to as they ought to have been, we should not now have been lamenting the loss of thousands of men, and millions of wealth, and trembling with apprehensions of the approaching dissolution of the British empire. Mr Pulteney has explained the difference between taxing an unrepresented Briton, and an unrepresented American, more fully and clearly than most of the many writers who have undertaken to discuss this generally mistaken point M.

Plan of re-union between Great Britain and her colonies. 3s. 6d. sewed. *Murray.* —— The profits arising from this performance are dedicated to the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the soldiers wounded in America. It contains much information, judiciously put together, and fairly applied in argument. The language is spirited and ma[illegible] and much superior to the usual style of temporary political essays. A warmth, perhaps a virulence, breaks out here and there, which we might possibly blame if it did not serve to convince us how much the writer is in earnest. This warmth is particularly conspicuous in the notes. C.—This outrageous ministerial politician is blessed with a lively imagination, strong passions, and a plentiful lack of wisdom. He says, "Price shews himself a traitor against society, virtue, and religion, in every line [38. 126]; yet could find people to circulate fourteen editions of the dull poison in three months." —And after this modest censure in his preface, our author has the assurance, in the first paragraph of his book, to claim a right to indulgence and candour! The day for his wild ideas of parliamentary supremacy, and abuse of the Americans, is passed over; the disease which made such trash palatable begins to abate. We are come to a solemn pause in our affairs—and may perhaps now be inclined to open our ears to the voice of reason and humanity; which has been too long drowned in the over-bearing clamour of interested and hireling politicians. "The present dispute can never be ended to the advantage of either party, unless Britain shall prescribe the terms. To point out the propriety of generosity in these terms, is one great design of the following essay. The noblest feelings of a conqueror are, when he resolves to adopt the vanquished into liberty and freedom." So says our author; and, considering the present state of things, think-est thou not, gentle reader, that it is right seasonably, generously, and nobly spoken! M.

A letter to the Rt Hon. Willoughby Bertie, by

by *deſcent* Earl of Abingdon, by *deſcent* Lord Norreys; high ſteward of Abingdon and Wallingford. In which his Lordſhip's candid and liberal treatment of the *now* Earl of Mansfield, is fully vindicated. 8vo. *One pound Scotch: One ſhilling eight pence Engliſh. Payne, &c.*——An admirable piece of irony, in which Lord Abingdon (who, certainly, is but an unfledged writer) is totally overwhelmed, by the ſuperior abilities of his mock-vindicator. We have not, for a long time paſt, been ſo well entertained, in the peruſal of any publication, of the humorous kind. Wit is ſaid to be of no party, yet has it been engaged in all; and is, perhaps, the moſt powerful auxiliary to any. M. — We give an extract from the beginning of this performance, as a ſpecimen. "My Lord, There is a part of your Lordſhip's very maſterly performance, intitled — *Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Eſq; to the Sheriffs of Briſtol* [39 708.] — which has, by many, been ſeverely, but unjuſtly, cenſured. Whether it be from envy, or from what other motive, I cannot ſay; but there are who have gone ſo far as to brand it with the unſeemly epithets of — "ill timed, uncandid, illiberal." It is that part, my Lord, where you ſpeak of the *now* Earl of Manſfield." Here a note is ſubjoined, viz. "The author of *Second Thoughts* [39. 709.] has ſeverely handled many of our Noble Author's *Thoughts*. I would not wantonly expoſe myſelf to his gripe. Theſe unfortunate *Thoughts*, therefore, I muſt leave undefended. But I will venture to reprove this Second Thinker for his uncandid inſinuation, that Lord Abingdon meant any reflection by giving to the word *now* "all the emphaſis of Italics." Lord Abingdon knew, the blood of the Murrays, though not ſubtilized by the volatile ſalts of Italy, to be at leaſt as pure, at leaſt as noble, as the blood of the Berties. What reflection could he then mean? No reflection at all. The emphatic *now* was ſuggeſted by the inbred modeſty of diffident merit, as much as "by the inbred poſſeneſs of hereditary rank." It is the voice of humility. "Rank me"— ſo his Lordſhip ſhould be underſtood—"Rank me among thoſe, who

"Nothing themſelves, are of their fathers vain."

"Remember my antagoniſt is a man, who, even had he not been ſo nobly deſcended, *would*

"Have *earn'd* thoſe honours I was *born* to wear." C.

The Caledonian dream. Inſcribed to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Chatham. 1 s. *Fielding and Co.*——Dreams of the ſpeedy ſubjugation of the Americans. M.

Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

An addreſs on the ſubject of inoculation. By R. Bath. 6 d. *Bew.* —— Relates to a plan of inoculating perſons at a moderate expence. C.

The original aſtronomical obſervations made in the courſe of a voyage towards the South Pole, and round the world, in his Majeſty's ſhips the Reſolution and Adventure, in the years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. By William Wales, F. R. S. and Mr William Bayly, late aſſiſtant at the Royal Obſervatory. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Nourſe.* —— This work has been publiſhed by order of the Board of Longitude; and almoſt wholly conſiſts of tables of the various aſtronomical and other obſervations made during the courſe of the laſt voyage of Capt. Cook and Capt. Furneaux round the world. The moſt intereſting part of it to readers in general is a ſenſible introduction; in which Mr Wales, after giving a catalogue of the excellent aſtronomical and philoſophical inſtruments with which Mr Bayly and himſelf were furniſhed by the Commiſſioners of Longitude, particularly deſcribes ſuch of them as had any thing peculiar in their conſtruction. M.

Deſcription of a glaſs apparatus, for making mineral waters, like thoſe of Pyrmont, &c.; together with the deſcription of ſome new eudiometers, &c. In a letter to the Rev. Dr Prieſtley, L L. D.. By J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S. 2 s. *Johnſon* ——In the firſt part of this tract, Mr Magellan deſcribes ſeveral improvements which he has made in Mr Parker's apparatus; by means of which water may very quickly be ſaturated with fixed air. His proceſs ſcarce requires more than a quarter of an hour; and the product is double of that which could be made in the ſimple or common apparatus now in uſe. The author next deſcribes ſome new eudiometers, or inſtruments invented by him to aſcertain, with the greateſt accuracy, the ſalubrity of the air. Three different conſtructions for the attaining this very intereſting *deſideratum* are here circumſtantially deſcribed. They are all ingeniouſly contrived, and are conſtructed with as much ſimplicity as the ſubject, probably, is capable of; at leaſt where great accuracy is required; but they are too complex to admit of any deſcription without a view of the plate. M.

A complete theory of the conſtruction and properties of veſſels, with practical concluſions for the management of ſhips, made eaſy to navigators. Tranſlated from *Theorie complette de la conſtruction et de la manœuvre des vaiſſeaux*, of the celebrated Leonard Euler. By Henry Watſon, Eſq; 5 s. boards. *Elmſley.* — This work is divided into three books. In the firſt book, the author conſiders veſſels in equilibrium and at reſt; and, by a variety of mathematical inveſtigations, determines the ſtability of different veſſels, and lays down rules for this purpoſe. He cloſes,

with recommending in general, and as the moſt effectual means of augmenting their ſtability, to carry the centre of gravity as low as poſſible. The ſecond book contains an inveſtigation of the reſiſtance which veſſels experience in their courſe, and of the action of the rudder. The third book treats of maſts, and the management of veſſels. To the whole is added, a ſupplement, upon the action of oars. M.

Poetry.

The Windſor ſtag; a poem, founded on fact. 1 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.* —— The fact on which this poem is ſaid to be founded, is thus related, in a note. "In the reign of George II. a ſtag of Windſor foreſt leaped over the park-pales to get at a favourite cow. The owner by chance found him out, and deſired a neighbouring huntſman to kill him. The huntſman brought his hounds; but how much was he ſurpriſed when he came to the appointed place, to ſee the ſtag lie down at the heifer's feet, and die! The novelty of the accident ſoon ſpread about; and coming to the ears of the late Duke of Cumberland, he deſired a nobleman of his acquaintance to write a copy of verſes on it. This he, in Latin, concifely performed; and the verſes were preſented to the King. The ſubject, however, ſeeming adapted for a longer performance, induced Lord Apſley to deſire the preſent author (an Etonian of ſixteen, "his firſt attempt with the Muſes") would write the following poem"—The poetic embelliſhments of this ſingular tale, will not abſolutely diſgrace "a youth of ſixteen," although it will be remembered, that Mr Pope, at the ſame age, was the author of much better verſes. M.

Prayer; a poem. By the Rev. Samuel Hayes, M. A. 2 s. *Dodſley* —— This writer complains of the "wayward fleſh," and original ſin, and the Pope, and of a Phariſaic knave called Claudius; and, in truth, we muſt own, that his complaints are—*very hearty!* The poem, however, obtained Seaton's prize for the year 1777. M.

Wiſdom; a poem. 2 s 6 d. *Bew.* —— A young writer, whoſe judgement, we ſuppoſe, is not yet come to maturity. C.

Saberſſa: A Saxon eclogue. 1 s. *Bew.*—— In this poem, "Diſmay goes forth on the wings of Night"—"Ways are pathed"—Skies are bismal"—"A lady ſeeks out a lone ſequeſterment"—A man "ſeems like Miſery wedded to Deſpair"—and "the morn peers."—Theſe are unpardonable affectations of thought and expreſſion: but the poem all together is not without merit. C.

Fabulæ ſelectæ, auctore Johanne Gay, Latine reddiæ. No bookſeller's name. —— An elegant tranſlation of eighteen fables. The author has, in general, preſerved the eaſe and delicacy of the original, and every ſentiment, as far as the idiom of the Latin language would admit. C.

Fifth ode of the K—g of P——'s works paraphraſed. On the preſent war. 9 d. *Baldwin.* —— Bad poetry, worſe grammar, and, in ſhort, every thing that is deſpicable. If his Majeſty of Pruſſia had the author in his dominions, we ſuſpect he would preſix his head to his poem. C.

EDINBURGH.

An introduction to Merchandiſe: containing, A complete ſyſtem of Arithmetic; A ſyſtem of Algebra; Book-keeping in various forms; An account of the trade of G. Britain, and the laws and practice which merchants are chiefly intereſted in. In two volumes. 8vo. By Mr Robert Hamilton, Maſter of the Academy of Perth. Vol. 1. 4 s. 6 d. boards. *Balfour.*

A treatiſe on the theory and management of ulcers, with a diſſertation on white ſwellings of the joints. To which is prefixed, An eſſay on the chirurgical treatment of inflammation, and its conſequences. By Benjamin Bell, Surgeon, Edinburgh. 5 s. boards. *Elliot.*

The inſtitutions of medicinal pathology. By H. D. Gaubius, profeſſor of chymiſtry in the univerſity of Leyden. Tranſlated from the Latin, by Charles Erſkine, Surgeon. 4 s. 3 d. boards. *Elliot.*

The hiſtory of Scotland, from Feb. 21. 1463, to March 1565. By Robert Lindſay of Pitſcottie. To which is added, A continuation by another hand till Auguſt 1604. Edit. 3. 3 s. ſewed. *Elliot.*

The works of the Caledonian Bards. Tranſlated from the Galic. Vol. 1. 3 s. boards. *Elliot.*

Elements of pronunciation and grammar; or, Rudiments of the Engliſh tongue. In two parts: 1. Of letters, ſyllables, and words; 2. Rules of conſtruction. Notes and obſervations are occaſionally ſubjoined. By John Cattanach. 2 s. *Drummond, &c.*

Principles of Engliſh grammar. By William Scott, teacher in Edinburgh. 6 d. *Elliot.*

Bank-diſputes; or, Credit without abuſe. Submitted to the conſiderate obſervation of ſtock-holders in the chartered banks for Scotland. 6 d. *Fleming and Co.* —— This writer ſays, that ſince ſpring 1776 a combination has prevailed for buying up Royal-bank ſtock, maſked under a political plan in oppoſition to the Governor of that bank [Sir L— D———s]; and that this has been done by a cabal of the powerful members of the Bank of Scotland; that ſince January 1776 the enormous ſum of 87,800 l. Royal-bank ſtock has been transferred from one hand to another, that the like has not happened in any ten years preceding that period, and

and that thoſe tranſactions have been found to run chiefly in the name of one banking-houſe in Edinburgh, whoſe proprietary ſtock ſtood moſtly with the Bank of Scotland; that a deſire of promoting the good of both banks, by enabling them to co-operate on a larger ſcale, but not to unite, is the pretence for ſuch meaſures; that a majority of the preſent directors, or their friends, who hold more than one half of the ſtock in the Bank of Scotland, appear united as leaders in oppoſition to the managers of the Royal Bank; therefore he recommends to the proprietors, that while any perſon is a ſtock-holder in both banks, he be not a manager or office-bearer in either.

The hiſtory of the riſe, oppoſition to, and eſtabliſhment of the Edinburgh regiment, dated Jan. 24. With a Supplement, dated Jan. 29. 1 s.——Cenſures the L—d A——e, the F——ty, the A——n family, and the D— of B——h, for coldneſs with reſpect to the preſent levies.

Reflections upon the military preparations which are making at preſent in Scotland. 6 d. *Elliot* ——Highly applauds the preſent martial ſpirit. Suppoſed to be written by Sir John Dalrymple, Bt.

The certain danger of perverting divine truth, and diſregarding the judgements of Heaven. By James Ford, A. M. Miniſter of Lauder. 1 s. *Elliot.*

An examination of a book, intitled, "The true Sonſhip of Chriſt inveſtigated," &c. 8 d. *Gray and Elliot.* —— This writer ſays, in his preface, that he "has not wrote for the information of the clergy, or laymen of liberal education;" and that, "as he wrote for the illiterate, he has ſtudied ſimplicity, plainneſs, and perſpicuity."

The ſelf-exiſtence and ſupreme Deity of Chriſt as God, and his generation and ſonſhip as Immanuel God-Man, as revealed in the ſacred ſcriptures, and explained in a treatiſe on the ſonſhip, perſon, and offices, of Chriſt, defended, againſt the Rev. Mr Adam Gib [39 442.]. By the author of that treatiſe. *Dickſon, and Gray.*

The better to underſtand the ſubject here treated of, we ſhall firſt give a fuller account than that formerly given [38 658], of the treatiſe, intitled, *The true Sonſhip of Chriſt inveſtigated*, viz.

That Jeſus is the Son of God, is a point in which all Chriſtians are agreed; but in what ſenſe this expreſſion is to be underſtood, has been the ſubject of many unhappy controverſies. Some have held him to be the Son of God from the generation of his divine perſon by the Father from all eternity; others, from the miraculous formation of his human nature by the divine power at his incarnation; others, from his conſecration to the character and office of Meſſiah; and others from his reſurrection. This writer ſupports a different opinion, which, he thinks, ſtands clear of thoſe difficulties with which all others are attended. He firſt endeavours to prove, that there are two natures, the divine and human, or the ſecond perſon of the Trinity, and a human ſoul and body, all coexiſting in the perſon of Chriſt; he then delivers his own hypotheſis in the following terms, which he afterwards more fully explains.—"Is the pre-exiſtent living principle in human generation, not the reſult of the father's will, nor dependent upon it for exiſtence, but exiſts in and with him, by the ſame law or neceſſity of nature as himſelf exiſts; ſo the divine Logos coexiſts with the other divine perſons in the ſame divine eſſence, and by the ſame neceſſity of nature, by which the Divinity in general, and every perſonal ſubſiſtence in that Divinity, does exiſt. Does human generation conſiſt in the unition of this original living principle with an acceſſory ſubſtance derived from the female parent, or in acceſſion of ſuch ſubſtance to the original principle; ſo this divine generation conſiſts in the unition of the divine Logos, not only with a human ſoul created by God, but with a human body alſo derived from the ſubſtance of the Bleſſed Virgin, and both united with the divine Word. Is this addition to the original principle made by the generation of the father, the conception of the mother, and the energy of the living principle; ſo God the Father, by whoſe peculiar agency this human nature was formed, and united to his divine Word, is affirmed to have begotten this glorious perſon, Pſal. ii. 6. The Bleſſed Virgin, of whom his body was formed, is ſaid to have conceived and born him, Iſ. vii. 14.; and the Word to have partook of human nature, and to be made in human fleſh, Heb. ii. 14.; John i. 14. From this unition of the original principle with the acceſſory ſubſtance, is there conſtituted and produced a more viſible and complex perſon, poſſeſſing the nature of both parents, and taking its denomination of ſon from both, but chiefly from the father, from whom the chief conſtituent of its perſon was derived; ſo from the incarnation of the divine Word is conſtituted the complex perſon of Immanuel, partaking perfectly the nature of God and of man, called not unfrequently nor improperly *the Son of man*, yet chiefly and moſt frequently *the Son of God*. Is a ſon ſprung of both parents the beſt pledge of their love, ſo we ſhall find this glorious God-man is the beſt pledge of friendſhip between God and man, and formed for every office of mediator betwixt them. Such is the amazing agreement between the incarnation of the divine Word and human generation. To no other view

of

of our Saviour's perſon that ever has been given do theſe primary evidences of his Sonſhip apply. To no other view that can be given of him can they apply. In every eſſential and neceſſary point do they apply to our Saviour's incarnation, and the conſtitution of his complex perſon, which we have here aſſigned as the foundation of his Sonſhip, and therefore they furniſh a moſt convincing evidence that in this ſenſe, and in this only, is Chriſt Jeſus the Son of God."—The author proceeds to treat of the dignity of Chriſt's character, the offices which he was to execute, the rewards to which he was exalted, and the duties which we owe to him as our Saviour. C.

In the pamphlet now before us, the author ſays, "The deſign of the author [in the aforementioned treatiſe] was, to eſtabliſh that ſupreme Divinity of our bleſſed Saviour which the ſcriptures aſcribe to him, to aſcertain his proper perſon as Son of God, and to ſhow that theſe characters, as held forth in ſcripture, are perfectly conſiſtent. As theſe are plainly articles of revealed religion, the author reſolved to conſult carefully the ſacred oracles, that he might know what they delivered with regard to them. On inquiry, he found, that, as to his divine eſſence, Chriſt is clearly affirmed to be Jehovah, the eternal, ſelf-exiſtent God, equally as the other perſons in the ſacred Trinity; that, in his perſonal character, he is held forth as the Logos, or Divine Word, who in the beginning was with God, and was God, and by whom all things were created, John i. 1.; and that this divine eternal Word, when incarnate by the divine power, in the womb, and born of the virgin Mary, is uniformly repreſented, in this his perſon of Immanuel, as the Son of God. Whenever Chriſt's generation is mentioned in ſcripture, he found it related to this incarnation of the ſecond Perſon of the Godhead, the coeternal Word: whenever he is repreſented as Son of God, he is underſtood as the Word made fleſh. All the prophets who mention him as Son of God, foretold him to be ſo as God-man, the Meſſiah; and Chriſt himſelf, and his apoſtles and evangeliſts, hold him forth as Son of God in this moſt natural ſenſe, and in this only. This explication of our Saviour's Sonſhip preſerves inviolate the Trinity of Perſons in the Unity of the Divine Eſſence, which the ſcriptures ſo clearly reveal, and explains theſe conſubſtantial Perſons more agreeably to the immutability of the Divine Eſſence, and the equality of theſe Perſons, than the grounds of their ſubſiſtence and diſtinction received in the ſchools, of one of theſe Perſons begetting another, who yet in eſſence is ſelf-exiſtent, and a third receiving his ſubſiſtence from the two former by proceſſion, who yet is equally ſelf-exiſtent as the other two from whom he is ſuppoſed to proceed. It gives the divine Perſon of our bleſſed Saviour that equality, in every reſpect, with every other divine Perſon in the coeſſential Trinity, and ſo frees his divinity from all the objections to which from the doctrine of its being generated, it has been ſo much expoſed. It explains this generation and Sonſhip of Chriſt, not only in a way that is more intelligible, but in perfect correſpondence with every account given of them in ſcripture, and in perfect conſiſtence with his ſupreme divinity, which the ſacred oracles ſo clearly declare, and which the Chriſtian church ought ever to hold firm as the great foundation of our faith and hope."

LINES ELEGIAC.

Inſcribed to the memory of Lieutenant JAMES GORDON, *of the 26th regiment of foot, who died at New York, Oct.* 31. 1777, *of the wounds he received on his return from the attack on Fort Montgomery.* [39. 639.]

Dulce eſt pro patria mori.

WHen life is yielded to command of Fate,
Which, in its tranſient ſublunary ſtate,
Ne'er emanation gave of Merit's power
Between the *natal* and the *mortal* hour;
But vegetated on, not grac'd the earth,
And dropp'd in its *locality* of birth;
Theſe *vital cyphers*, when they meet their doom,
Not leſs does mem'ry than the grave *inhume;*
Borne by oblivion to the tomb's domain,
In demonſtration — that they liv'd in vain.
Brightly contraſted are the tributes paid
To heav'nly worth, in Glory's aſhes laid:
To thoſe who with a martial ardour fir'd,
Seeking renown — triumphantly expir'd;
O'er their remains Fame to POEANS ſings,
The globe reſponſive with their praiſes rings.
Such the reward of the illuſtrious dead!
Such thine, Brave Youth, who honourably bled!
Short was thy race, but glorioufly run,
Soon was thy *orient* a *meridian* ſun.
Call'd forth to queſt inimical alarms,
You dauntleſs rac'd an adverſe hoſt in arms:
In dangers foremoſt, heroically great,
You ſhar'd War's conqueſt — and you met its fate;
Replete with honours which your ſoul deſir'd,
You fell lamented, envied, and admir'd.
While for thy loſs is ſhed the kindred tear,
Unfading laurels canopy thy bier:
While for a ſon a father deeply grieves,
Fame ſounds in comfort — that the hero lives.
That breaſts like thine, of ſuch celeſtial frame,
In meeting Death acquire a deathleſs name.

[*Mem. Chron.*] G. S——D.

Sint

Sint MÆCENATES, non deerunt MARONES.

Spoken in the theatre at Oxford, at the Encænia, in honour of Lord North, the first time he sat in the chair as Chancellor of the University.

TO wake with foſt'ring ſmiles the Muſe's fire,
Guard her young flights, and teach her to aſpire;
On humble genius honours to beſtow,
And twine the laurel for the poet's brow:
Be this the praiſe of ev'ry nobler name
Which active Virtue conſecrates to Fame;
Of each, who, conſcious of th' impending doom,
Dares live again in ages yet to come.
Return, bleſt days! ye patriot chiefs! return!
Riſe, ſacred Tyber, from thy trophied urn!
Hark! on thy banks again the lyre reſounds,
Again thy caves repeat the wonted ſounds.
Freſh from her ſleep, and looſe from barbarous chains,
The Latian Muſe exulting treads the plains:
She calls from ev'ry glade her ſiſter band,
She calls—and ſee, they rouſe at her command:
To other notes they tune th' harmonious ſtring,
And all Campania brightens as they ſing.
Such was the ſcene, when Gothic darkneſs fled,
And dawning Science rear'd her laurel'd head;
In ſculptur'd marble roſe th' expreſſive form,
The breathing canvas glow'd like Nature warm;
In ſofter ſtrains ſweet Harmony complain'd,
And ev'ry Muſe reviv'd—for Leo reign'd.
Return, bleſt days! again thoſe gifts beſtow,
What Italy was once, be Britain now;
Mighty in war, and dreadful as of old,
Another Rome imperial Thames behold!
In arms the ſame, and equal in command.
She ſees the nations thronging on her ſtrand.
Yields ſhe in arts to all the Roman fame?
She yields—but to exalt her Oxford's name.
There, 'midſt the gloom of learned ſhades retir'd,
The penſive Muſe ſhall feel herſelf inſpir'd;
There plan her heights, and plume her daring wing,
Whilſt other Vidas other Leos ſing.
Ev'n now, by Fancy's piercing eye deſcry'd,
The forms of future Bards before me glide,
Sages, and heroes, ſuch as Greece might ſee,
Could Greece revive, and be like Britain free.
Lo! where, amidſt the viſionary band,
Another Hyde majeſtic ſeems to ſtand;
Such as of old he left the toils of ſtate,
(The glorious burthen of the wiſe and great),
To grace awhile the ſeat his worth approv'd,
And by example teach the arts he lov'd:
Such and ſo great another ſhall appear.—
The viſion flies—There is another here—
Fir'd with young hopes, and ſtudious of renown,
The Muſe already marks him for her own;
Already ſounds his name the groves among,
Nor aſks of Fame a ſubject for her ſong—
Yet ſhall not ſhe, the maid of fire divine,
Supinely bend at Adulation's ſhrine;
Yet ſhall not ſhe, by tinſel pomp miſled,
Blaſt the fair wreath ſhe places on his head?
No! by the hallow'd lyre that Virtue ſtrung,
By all the ſtrains that patriot bards have ſung,
By each great name of thoſe whom Virtue fir'd,
By Reaſon guided, and by Truth inſpir'd,
Another taſk is hers—and hark! ſhe calls,
Her voice yet lingers round theſe echoing walls:
"Ye venerable ſhades, ſhe cries, attend!
From yon bright realms, ye laurel'd chiefs deſcend;
Ye, who amidſt theſe towers, in elder days,
Firſt felt the generous thirſt of well-earn'd praiſe;
Patrons of arts, beneath whoſe guiding hand
I reign'd triumphant o'er a ſmiling land,
Attend, and o'er your ſons thoſe honours wave,
Your virtue purchas'd, and my juſtice gave;
Then tell the chief of this illuſtrious train
Such is the meed which deeds of glory gain;
Juſt to his worth, not partial to his name,
His praiſe the theme of ev'ry tongue proclaim,
And bid him love the Muſe—the Muſe ſhall give him fame."

JUPITER and MERCURY. A Fable.
Written ſome time ſince by D. G——, Eſq;

HERE, *Hermes*, ſays *Jove*, who with nectar was mellow,
Go fetch me ſome clay—I will make an *odd fellow*:——
Right and wrong ſhall be jumbled,—much gold, and ſome droſs;
Without cauſe be he pleas'd, without cauſe be he croſs;
Be ſure, as I work, to throw in contradictions,
A great love of truth, but a mind turn'd to fictions;
Now mix theſe ingredients, which, warm'd in the baking,
Turn to *Learning* and *Gaming*, *Religion* and *Raking*;
With the love of a wench, let his writings be chaſte;
Tip his tongue with ſtrange matter, his pen with fine taſte;
That the Rake and the Poet o'er all may prevail,
Set fire to the head, and ſet fire to the tail:
For the joy of each ſex, on the world I'll beſtow it,
This *Scholar*, *Rake*, *Chriſtian*, *Dupe*, *Gameſter*, and *Poet*:
Tho' a mixture ſo odd, he ſhall merit great fame,
And among other mortals—be GOLDSMITH his name!
When on earth this ſtrange meteor no more ſhall appear,
You, *Hermes*, ſhall fetch him,—to make us ſport here!

Two

Two Additional Odes to the First Book of Horace, lately discovered in the Palatine library.

Communicated by Gaspar Pallavicini, Sub-Librarian, with a Commentary.

Q. Horatii Flacci Carminum lib. 1.

Ode 39. *Ad Julium Florum* *.

Dilcolor grandem (1) gravat uva ramum;
Inflat Autumnus: glacialis anno
Mox Hyems volvente aderit, capillis
Horrida canis.

Jam licet nymphas trepide (2) fugaces
Infequi, lento pede detinendas;
Et labris captæ, fimulantis iram,
Ofcula figi.

Jam licet vino (3) madidos vetufto
De die lætum recitare carmen;
Flore, fi te (4) des hilarem, licebit
Sumere noctem.

Jam vide Curas Aquilone fparfas!
Mens viri fortis fibi conftat, utrum
Serius (5) lethi, citiufve triftis
Advolat (6) hora.

* Eundem nempe cui epift. 3. lib. 1. & epift. 2. lib. 2. forfan etiam od. 2. lib. 4. infcriptas videre eft. An poft Neronis expeditionem, in qua ad militiam peregre cum eo profectus eft, non fatis liquet. Ode eft dicolos tetraftrophos. V. od. 2.

(1) Uva jam nigrefcente & propemodum matura ramus fit grandior, duriorque, primo mollis admodum fragiliíque. Obferva, linea ipfa gravari videtur, fonumque fenfui fimilem exhibere.

(2) Non trementes, fed retra citroque curfitantes, intellige, ne non aflequi queant. Sic etiam noftet Flaccus annulum diteptum effe ait *digito male pertinaci*, quod quidem e proxima linea fatis conflat.

(3) Animadverte hic, amice lector, eundem hunc, qui Homeri crimen eftflagitaverat in linea ifta fatirica, *Laudibus arguitur vini vinofus Homerus*, quam raptim ab Autumno in Hyemem, & deinceps in vini laudes lubrico glifcit pede. Veriffime hic tibi, mi Flacce, proverbium iftud increpat, *Non videmus id manticæ, quod in tergo eft.*

(4) Eleganter equidem hic fuam præripiens laudem poeta, amico eandem fuggerit, ut qui non de die folummodo, fed noctu etiam audiendo delectaretur.

(5) Romanorum erat tunc temporis mortem ludibrio habere: hanc e Stoicorum exemplis & doctrina aflumptam opinionem Horatius fibi vindicat, et paffim amicis eandem innuit.

(5) Vocem *advolat* voci citius magis aflentari videtur, nifi fortaffis poeta decreverat, lethum, etiamfi tardius obreperet, femper tamen videri debito citius advolare.

Ode 40. *Ad librum* * *fuum.*

Dulci libello nemo fodalium
Forfan meorum charior (1) extitit:
De te merenti quid fidelis
Officium (2) domino rependes?

Te Roma cautum territat ardua!
Depone vanos invidiæ metus;
Urbifque, fidens dignitati,
Per plateas animofus audi.

En quo furentes Eumenidum choros
Disjecit almo (3) fulmine Jupiter!
Huic ara (4) ftabit, fama cantu
Perpetuo celebranda crefcet (5).

* Ex hac ode luce clarius extat, hunc primum librum primo in publicum prodiiffe. Aftutiffime amicorum animos potentium fibi conciliat poeta, cum in prima hujufce libri ode Mæcenatem celebrat, & hic in Auguffi laudes mira calliditate digreditur, et favorem ejus vafer venatur. Ode eft tricolos tetraftrophos. Vide oden 9.

(1) Mirifice fane fcriptoribus, etiam mediocribus, fua fcripta arrident.

(2) Poetarum communis eft querela, nullum fe e laboribus fuis fructum poffe unquam aflequi.

(3) Sibi nempe, et fcriptis fuis.

(4) Principibus poeta adulabantur, ut præfentibus Diis, præcipue poft Julii Cæfaris Apotheofin, fic Horatius alibi, *Serus in cœlum redeas*, & paffim.

(5) Forfitan fuæ famuletur fuperbiæ poeta, cum Deum honoribus adauctum iri e fuis carminibus arroganter afferit.

CHARTAM unicam hanc libri certe vetuftiffimi in Bibliotheca Palatina repertam accuratiffime tranfcripfi, verbum de verbo, et literam de litera. Chartam ipfam in archivis tutiffime recondidi; tranfcriptionem tibi amoris ergo committo. Clariffime apparet e titulis fuperne, paginæ notis, aliifque indiciis, laceratam excerptamque ex aliqua editione Horatiana olim fuiffe, et forfitan prima, quando nufquam alibi, vel antea has Odas in memoriam revocare poffum. Mecum ergo literatos omnes gratulari videbitur, recuperatis his elegantiffimis carminibus Horatianis. Vale & fruere.

GASPAR PALLAVICINI,
Palat. Bibl. Sub-Libr.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND.

A letter ſent to Lord North.

To the Rt Hon. Lord North, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Miniſter of the King of Great Britain.

My LORD,

FROM motives of duty, and an earneſt deſire of mitigating the calamities of war, we propoſed near a year ſince, to the King of Great Britain's Ambaſſador here, an exchange of priſoners in Europe [39. 616.]. The anſwer we received muſt have been made known to your Lordſhip, and the world will judge of its decency. It would have been honourable for that Noble Lord, and happy for thouſands, who have ſince ſuffered unneceſſarily, if he had conſidered, that moderation is a mark of wiſdom, and humanity an ornament to the higheſt ſtation. Theſe are the ſentiments, at leaſt, which have governed the Congreſs and People of the United States. They have wiſhed that this war, into which they entered with reluctance, might be diſtinguiſhed by the humanity with which it was conducted; and that compaſſion might heal the wounds that were inflicted. The records of Congreſs, my Lord, are filled with proofs of tender care and attention, not only to the wants, but to the comfort and accommodation of their priſoners.

We have wiſhed, in vain, to find ſuch inſtances in the acts of the Britiſh government: for, unhappily, all we have ſeen on this ſubject is, the public declaration of the Governor, and General, who was choſen to commence this war, that the American officers and ſoldiers ſhould be treated with equal indignity, and all devoted, without diſtinction, to the moſt ignominious fate, in terms too low for us to repeat [37. 498.]. We have never heard of this proceeding having been cenſured by the government from which he derived his authority. Neither has the invitation to the Indian ſavages, at a public treaty, to drink the blood and feaſt upon the bodies of thoſe whom you called your ſubjects, been ever diſavowed. [39. 649.]

It is an univerſal complaint, that the practices of thoſe in authority under you, have been conformable to the principles of theſe public acts.

Col. Parker, a gentleman of rank, was thrown into a common gaol, in Boſton, covered over with wounds, where he periſhed unpitied, for want of the common comforts which his ſituation and humanity required.

Col. Ethan Allen [37. 679.] was dragged in chains from Canada to England, from England to Ireland, from Ireland to Carolina, and from thence to New York, at a time when the officers taken from you, in the ſame expedition, were treated, not only with lenity, but every poſſible indulgence.

The barbarous treatment of Mr Lovel, in Boſton, has no parallel. Of the priſoners made in Fort Waſhington, two thirds of them periſhed by the unexampled cruelty and rigours of their captivity. Even in England, the ſeverities which the American priſoners ſuffer, are, according to the teſtimony of every one we have ſeen, of the moſt grievous kind [39. 673, 4.]. Stripes have been inflicted on ſome, to make them commit the deepeſt of all crimes,—the fighting againſt the liberties of their country. Numbers are now groaning in bondage, in Africa and India, to which they were compelled by menaces of an immediate ignominious death;—as contrary to every rule of war among civilized nations, as to every dictate of humanity.

It is with the greateſt regret we mention theſe cruelties. For the honour of humanity, we hope they will not be committed again. Your Lordſhip muſt know, that it is in the power of thoſe we have the honour to repreſent, to make ample retaliation upon the numerous priſoners, of all ranks, in their poſſeſſion; and we warn and beſeech you not to render it their indiſpenſable duty. Upwards of 500 Britiſh ſeamen have been generouſly treated, ſet at liberty by our cruiſers in theſe ſeas, and ſent, at the public expence, to their country. We truſt, you will think yourſelves bound to diſmiſs an equal number of ſeamen taken in the ſervice of the United States.

We alſo deſire, that a perſon appointed by us, may have permiſſion to furniſh the ſubjects of the United States, who are in your priſons, with the neceſſaries they may want from time to time; and that a general cartel may be immediately ſettled, by which the unfortunate on both ſides may be relieved as ſoon as poſſible from the miſeries of impriſonment.

We muſt beg a ſpeedy anſwer, that we may tranſmit, without delay, the determination of your court to our conſtituents.

We have the honour to be, &c.

BENJ. FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE,
ARTHUR LEE,
Commiſſioners-Plenipotentiary from the Independent and United States of America.

Paſſi, near Paris, Dec. 12. 1777.

Two proclamations were iſſued, of date Jan. 23. for a general faſt, to be obſerved in Scotland on Thurſday the 26th, and in England on Friday the 27th, of February; the reaſons for which are thus expreſſed. "GEORGE R. We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary meaſures of force which we are obliged to uſe againſt our rebellious ſubjects in our colonies and provinces in North America; and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial bleſſing on our arms, both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our privy council, hereby command, that a public faſt and humiliation be obſerved throughout, &c.; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy judgements which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and for imploring his intervention and bleſſing, ſpeedily to deliver our loyal ſubjects within our colonies and provinces in North America, from the violence, injuſtice, and tyranny, of thoſe daring rebels, who have aſſumed to themſelves the exerciſe of arbitrary power; to open the eyes of thoſe who have been deluded by ſpecious falſehoods into acts of treaſon and rebellion; to turn the hearts of the authors of theſe calamities; and finally to reſtore our people in thoſe diſtracted provinces and colonies to the happy condition of being free ſubjects of a free ſtate, under which heretofore they flouriſhed ſo long and proſpered ſo much: And we do ſtrictly charge and command," &c.

In the afternoon of Tueſday Dec. 24. Ld Peterſham, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Harrington, aid de-camp to Gen. Burgoyne, arrived at London, from Saratoga, with the original articles of capitulation [39. 652.] between Gen[s] Burgoyne and Gates, and other diſpatches. With his Lordſhip came home Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, ſon of the Duke of Newcaſtle, and ſome other officers, all in good health. His Lordſhip waited on the King next morning.

Late on Saturday, Jan. 17. arrived in London, from Philadelphia, the Earl of Cornwallis [13.], and the Marquis of Lindſey, ſon of the Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Chewton, ſon of the Earl Waldegrave, who both ſerved as voluntiers in the laſt campaign under Gen. Howe; alſo Sir George Oſborne, Col[s] Stewart, Twiſleton, and Croſbie, Maj. Elliot, and Maj. Euſtace, ſon of Ld Middleton. Next day Ld Cornwallis waited firſt on the King, and afterwards on Ld North.

"*Admiralty-office, Dec.* 30. Vice-Adm. Young, commander in chief at the Leeward Iſlands, gives an account, that one of the ſloops under his command had taken the Black Snake privateer, of eight guns and 40 men, and carried her into Barbadoes.—The Hon. Capt. Barrington, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Prince of Wales, hath taken and ſent into Plymouth the brig Savannah, from Georgia to Nantz, with a cargo of rice, indigo, and ſtaves.—The Hon. Captain Digby, of the Ramilies, gives an account, that the Reſolution, which was cruiſing under his orders, hath retaken one of the ſhips which ſailed under the convoy of the Exeter.—Capt. Sutton, of the Proſerpine, hath taken, and brought into Portſmouth, a French ſchooner called the Jenne Nannet, having a cargo the produce of America, viz. tobacco and ſtaves."

—*Jan.* 3. Capt. Varloe, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Bedford, has taken the Nancy and Hannah, a brig from Virginia, bound to St Sebaſtian's, laden with tobacco.

—*Jan.* 16. Vice-Adm. Gayton, commander in chief at Jamaica, gives an account, in a letter dated Oct. 25. laſt, that Mr Jordan, an acting lieutenant, whom he had appointed to command the Racehorſe ſchooner, of ten carriage-guns of three-pounders, eight ſwivels, and four muſquetoons, with 37 men, had fallen in with a rebel-privateer called the Gueſt, commanded by Edward M'Kaller, carrying 16 carriage-guns and 16 ſwivels, with between 90 and 100 men, which he engaged for more than two hours,

hours, and then took by boarding her. He adds, that the commander of the privateer had a commiſſion from the Congreſs, but was fitted out at Cape François; that her men were almoſt all French; that 16 were killed, and near 40 wounded, two of whom had died of their wounds, and many others likely to ſhare the ſame fate; and that Mr Jordan had only one man killed, and eight wounded, none of them mortal.—At this time the number of rebel-veſſels taken by the ſquadron under this Admiral's command, amounted to 187; of which 25 had been taken ſince Sept. 7. [39. 672.]

"*St Sebaſtian's, Jan.* 2. A French brigantine, the Gracieuſe, Capt. Le Tournois, with bale-goods from London for Ferrol, taken the 22d ult. by the Revenue privateer, Capt. Cunningham, freighted for Bilboa, put into this port the 28th, is arreſted, and the crew committed to gaol. This prize is unloaded in depoſit, by order of our commiſſary-general.—On the 2d ult. arrived here, a prize, the Britannia, of Tinmouth, Capt. Wood, taken three days before within three or four leagues of St Andero by the Hawke privateer, Capt. Hibbert, of Newberry Port, ſent with Capt. Allen and nine Americans to this port, reported directly from Newberry, but was blown or betrayed, ſeized, diſcharged, and the cargo (2000 quintals of fiſh and 12 tons of oil) is in depoſit and partly ſold. The captain and crew are now in gaol as pirates, waiting orders from this court. No quarters here for American cruiſers."

A letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Reſolution, to a gentleman in Manchester, dated Jan. 7. ſays, "The chief motive of my writing is to acquaint you, that on the 6th of January the Thetis and Minerva frigates arrived in Plymouth-ſound from Nantz, where they had been to demand the Clarendon and Hanover Planter, two Weſt-Indiamen, belonging to London, taken and carried in there by an American privateer; which demand was complied with, and they are both ſafe arrived in the ſound. They were convoyed by two French frigates within ſight of our coaſt, and ſaluted each other at their departure. From a converſation I had with a Frenchman who came from Nantz in one of the ſhips, he informed me, that there are at this time ſix French frigates cruiſing, in order to keep the American privateers clear of their coaſt; and that all their ports are ſhut againſt them and their prizes, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty being now determined they ſhall have no refuge in any of his ports."

"*London, Dec.* 11. The principal inhabitants of the town of Mancheſter, as ſoon as they received the diſagreeable news from Quebec [17.] met, and reſolved to make an offer to his Majeſty, to raiſe him, at their own expence, a number of men, to be completed and ready for American ſervice in two months. A very conſiderable ſum was ſubſcribed for that purpoſe in a few hours. An expreſs to Lord North was diſpatched by Sir Thomas Egerton, member for Lancaſhire, with the ſaid offer on Sunday laſt."

"*Edinburgh, Jan.* 3. Roger Ayton, Eſq; has ſubſcribed 500 guineas for the Mancheſter regiment, 50 guineas a-year during the war, and offered to attend the regiment to America in whatever capacity his Majeſty choſe. He is appointed captain of grenadiers."

"*Mancheſter, Dec.* 28. His Majeſty having honoured the loyal inhabitants of Mancheſter with his acceptance of their offer of a regiment of 1000 men, to rank as the 72d regiment of foot, and to be called *The Royal Mancheſter Volunteers*, the gentlemen who have undertaken to raiſe the regiment, with the aſſiſtance of Major Horſfall, Capt. Ayton, and ſeveral other gentlemen, approved of to ſerve in that corps, paraded the ſtreets on Wedneſday laſt with drums and fifes, the regimental band of muſic, and a handſome blue ſilk flag. In the afternoon a party of the 4th regiment of dragoons were drawn up in St Anne's ſquare to receive the recruiting party, and after paying a compliment to the flag, diſcharged ſeveral vollies in honour of the loyal toaſts which were then drank. A number of fine ſpirited lads flocked to the ſtandard, and were enliſted in the courſe of the day.

A hand-bill was diſtributed at Liverpool, dated, *Liverpool, Dec.* 10. and ſigned, *T. Birch, Mayor*, in which, after mentioning the unfortunate event of war in America, and the laudable example ſet by a neighbouring great town, in carrying on a ſubſcription for raiſing a regiment, and his hopes that that great commercial place and its neighbourhood would keep pace with them in duty to the King, and in efforts for the ſecurity and proſperity of theſe realms, and for the preſervation of our commerce, Mr

Mayor begged the attendance of the inhabitants within the Exchange next day at noon, to conſult upon the beſt mode of teſtifying how much they had theſe important conſiderations at heart. In conſequence of which, many merchants, &c. aſſembled, and after the preamble and conditions were agreed on, ſubſcribed liberally.

"*Liverpool, Jan.* 16. The offer of raiſing a regiment by this town has been graciouſly accepted by his Majeſty. The commiſſions have been granted, and warrants iſſued for raiſing the men within four months."

On Monday, Jan. 19. the Mayor of Briſtol was waited upon at the council-houſe by a very great number of reſpectable citizens; from whence his Worſhip, the Aldermen, one of the ſheriffs, and many of the common council, proceeded with them to the Guildhall, which was ſo crouded, that great numbers were obliged to return for want of room. Mr Mayor took the chair, and opened the buſineſs in a ſenſible, ſpirited ſpeech, for which he received the plaudits of all preſent. The buſineſs was enlarged upon by George Daubeny, Eſq; from whoſe ſpeech we give extracts, viz.

"—— The preſent ſtate of our public affairs, forms as important a criſis in the politics of this kingdom, as is perhaps to be met with in the hiſtory of any age or people. If therefore the zeal which we profeſs for our country, and the duty which we owe to our ſovereign, are not to be conſidered as mere empty words; we cannot have a fairer field preſented for the exertion of thoſe neceſſary virtues, than is preſented to us at the preſent period. For this laudable purpoſe, I preſume, the loyal citizens of Briſtol are now aſſembled. The ill ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms in Canada being the more immediate occaſion of this meeting, it may not be amiſs to beſtow a paſſing obſervation upon that ſubject. In touching upon that unfortunate event of war, I would neither wiſh to fall in with the error of thoſe, who, from a national, a laudable partiality, conſider it a matter of trifling conſequence; nor with that of others, who, from viewing it in too ſerious a light, have haſtily drawn a concluſion, which can never poſſibly be admitted until the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation ſhall be no more. Taking the matter in its worſt point of view, it is by no means an unparallelled misfortune, nor is it ſuch an one that this country has not in her power eaſily to repair. Our troops, in a reduced, diſtreſſed, and ſtarving condition, have ſubmitted to the ſuperior power of ſurrounding multitudes; nevertheleſs, in that ſubmiſſion, they have preſerved their character as Engliſhmen. Upon peruſing the account of this unfortunate event, the reader is at a loſs, whether to admire more the daring reſolution and determined character of the general, or the ſteady perſeverance and undaunted valour of the ſoldiery; patiently ſubmitting to the extremity of hardſhip, and ultimately reſolving to devote themſelves to the moſt deſperate of all attempts, rather than to ſubmit to terms which had been humiliating to them, and diſhonourable to their country. And ſhall ſuch ſpirited conduct, exerted in ſuch a cauſe, and upon ſuch an occaſion, want its due influence upon us? Shall we, the commercial part of the nation, who, under the protection of our arms, enjoy in peace the fruits of an extended commerce, through whoſe various channels riches have flowed in upon us, in a degree unknown in former times; ſhall we be unwilling to ſacrifice ſome portion of the abundance we poſſeſs, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to us the fountain from whence that abundance flows? It cannot be: if any concluſion may be drawn from the numerous appearance of my fellow-citizens upon this occaſion, I may venture to pronounce that it will not be. When facts ſtare us in the face, a diſpute about words becomes an unpardonable abuſe of time. That the war in which we are now engaged is in truth a commercial war, we ſhall all ſooner or later be experimentally convinced.

Though the right of taxation might be the original, and ſtill continues to be held forth as the oſtenſible ground upon which our unhappy diviſions are founded; yet who that has ſeriouſly turned his thoughts upon this ſubject, does not know, that the great bone of contention between this country and America is the act of navigation? the regular enforcing of which is abſolutely neceſſary to our exiſtence as a commercial people. What ſteps may be moſt proper to be taken for the eſtabliſhment of this great national point, it is not for us to determine; the wiſdom of our governors will no doubt prove equal to the importance of the object under conſideration. But whilſt matters hang in their preſent ſtate, this flattering

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idea muſt for a time give place to one more correſpondent with the circumſtances of our ſituation. The wiſhed-for concluſion of this unhappy conteſt, may yet, perhaps, be at ſome diſtance; the only probable means of bringing it to a ſpeedy iſſue, will be, by a generous ſacrifice of all party-diſtinctions, to concur heartily and generally among ourſelves both in ſentiment and action; that whilſt one part of the community is employed in planning and projecting meaſures, which, under Providence, may operate to the future happy eſtabliſhment of this great empire, the other might be intent upon the promotion of ſuch means as may tend to ſtrengthen the hands of government, and as much as may be ſecure ſucceſs to its undertakings. Numerous are the examples which the patriotic ſpirit of this kingdom has already preſented to us upon this occaſion. I truſt they will not be preſented in vain. I truſt that this city will rank with the foremoſt in teſtifying its zeal for the community, and its attachment to the beſt of ſovereigns, by making ſuch offer of its ſervices at this critical juncture, as may tend to convince the world, that the ſpirit of Engliſhmen is raiſed rather than depreſſed by misfortune; and that, however the Americans may be diſpoſed to plume themſelves upon the advantages which they have occaſionally gained, they have nevertheleſs every thing to dread from the rouſed reſentment and determined reſolution of a great, a powerful, and injured nation.

It is with the greateſt earneſtneſs therefore that I venture to recommend the conduct of Mancheſter, Liverpool, and other public and private examples of national virtue, to your imitation; becauſe, the idea of carrying ſword and deſolation through the diſtracted land of America, with the view of gratifying a ſpirit of revenge, and relentleſs cruelty, is, as I truſt, by this time, you are all fully convinced, an idea the moſt diſtant from our thoughts. When the Americans, having learnt wiſdom by experience, ſhall ſhew themſelves diſpoſed to receive us among them as friends and fellow-ſubjects, we ſhall moſt gladly exchange the ſword for the olive-branch, and will meet them on fair and honourable terms. Till then, the duty which we owe to ourſelves, and our poſterity, requires that we uſe our utmoſt endeavour to make that idol, Independence, which the Americans have ſet up, bow down to the genius which preſides over, and which, we truſt, will continue to preſide over the Britiſh conſtitution. With this view, the neceſſity of the caſe demands, that we convince the Americans, that we are determined, provided they will not meet us on any but hoſtile ground, to conquer them on that ground; demands, that we convince the world at large, that our noble anceſtors, at the ſame time they bequeathed valuable rights to our inheritance, bequeathed us alſo a portion of Britiſh ſpirit ſufficient to defend and preſerve thoſe rights."

The following reſolutions were then unanimouſly agreed to.

"That, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it is the duty of every good citizen to ſtrengthen the hands of government as much as lies in his power.

That, to effect this, a ſubſcription be immediately opened for the raiſing 2000 recruits in this city, the counties of Glouceſter, and Somerſet, and in South Wales.

That a committee be now appointed for carrying the ſame moſt effectually into execution; that Mr Mayor be requeſted to accept of being chairman of it; and that a deputation be appointed by them to wait upon the proper officers of ſtate to lay the plan before them."

A ſubſcription was then begun, and in leſs than an hour near 14,000 l. was ſubſcribed.

A committee of thirty-ſix of the ſubſcribers were appointed; of whom John Durbin, Eſq; the Mayor, was named chairman, and George Daubeny, Eſq; deputy-chairman.

In the London papers of Jan. 28. there is a liſt of ſubſcribers, and the ſums ſubſcribed, amounting, about the 25th of January, to 20,216 l. 18 s. and the books were ſtill open.

On the 28th the Mayor, Sir James Laroche, Mr Combe, and ſeveral others, deputed by the ſubſcribers, waited on the Earl of Sandwich, and preſented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box; which his Lordſhip moſt politely accepted; and afterwards accompanied them to the levee at St James's, being deputed to wait on his Majeſty with an offer of the money ſubſcribed. The King, in a ſhort ſpeech, highly approved of their loyalty, and deſired the money ſubſcribed might be laid out by the citizens and merchants of Briſtol in what manner they thought proper for the public ſervice. His Majeſty was pleaſed to

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confer the honour of Knighthood on the Mayor. [39. 619.]

Many other ſubſcriptions were opened for the ſupport of government; ſome of which we ſhall mention, annexing the dates when the accounts appeared in the papers, viz. the Ruſſia company at London, Dec. 25.; Norfolk merchants, inhabitants, &c. Dec. 26; Kenſington, Dec. 26.; Weſtminſter, for raiſing a regiment of light horſe, Jan. 1.; Greenwich, Woolwich, and parts adjacent, Jan. 1.; Halifax, Yorkſhire, Jan. 9.; Birmingham, Jan. 12.; the Tower hamlets, Jan. 17.; Denbighſhire, Jan. 19.; Hinkley in Leiceſterſhire, and the upper part of Oxfordſhire, Jan. 25.; and Norwich, Jan. 31. &c.

On the 15th of January, the Lord Mayor of London laid before the King a plan of the citizens for opening a ſubſcription to raiſe ſoldiers and ſailors for the public ſervice; and his Lordſhip was graciouſly received.

In a court of common council of London, Jan. 16. a motion was made by Mr Merry, and ſeconded by Ald. Harley, "That a ſubſcription be forthwith opened, under the conduct of a committee of this court, for the paying bounties to ſuch able-bodied men, who ſhall preſent (and inliſt) themſelves (before the ſaid committee) to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſea or land ſervice for the term of three years, or until the end of the preſent war." On the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived by a majority of nearly three to one. The Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Aſlop, Harley, Plumbe, Kennet, Thomas, Peckham, Clarke, Wright, and Pugh, voted for the motion; and the Aldermen Townſhend, Oliver, Bull, Hayley, Sawbridge, Kirkman, Plomer, Newnham, and Croſby, four of whom are the city-members [36. 550.], voted againſt it. Meſſ. Bull and Sawbridge came from the country to oppoſe this motion.

A motion was then made, "That it is the opinion of this court, that to give any countenance to, or to be in any manner inſtrumental in, the farther continuance of the preſent ruinous and deſtructive war, whilſt offers of juſt and honourable terms are with-held from America, will reflect diſhonour on their humanity, and in no wiſe advantage the commercial intereſts of this great city." Which, on the queſtion put, was reſolved in the affirmative.

The war-office have fixed the following regulations; That no officer who has ſold out ſhall come into the new regiments with higher rank than he held before; that every officer now in ſervice ſhall riſe only *one* ſtep at firſt; that the officers in the Dutch or Eaſt-India ſervice ſhall not come into our army with higher rank than they held in theſe ſervices; that no perſon who has not been in the army ſhall come in with higher rank than a lieutenant.

The number of American priſoners in the beginning of January confined in the ſeveral gaols of England, according to the returns made to government, was ſaid to be 924 [39. 674.]. — On a repreſentation being made to the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, that theſe priſoners were deſtitute of cloaths, orders were immediately ſent to the agent, to ſupply them with ſuch cloaths as might not only anſwer the uſual purpoſes, but be particularly calculated for the rigour of the ſeaſon.

"*London, Jan. 5.* The following intelligence was received from very good authority, and may be depended on.— When Mr Hartley waited on Lord North, and propoſed to his Lordſhip, that commiſſaries might be appointed to inſpect into the treatment of the American priſoners, and ſee that they were uſed in a manner not unworthy of government [41.], Lord North ſaid, he would take the matter into conſideration, and in a few days acquaint Mr Hartley with his ſentiments and determination on the ſubject. Mr Hartley in ſome time after paid his Lordſhip a ſecond viſit; and received an anſwer to the following purport: That government would by no means conſent that inſpectors ſhould be appointed for the purpoſes required; that ſuch perſons being in a kind of *public*, or *conſular* and *independent* capacity, (for Mr Hartley's propoſal ſeemed to have originated, not from himſelf, but from perſons in power among the Americans, and therefore favoured much of a *treaty* with the *Congreſs*), they would be more *privileged ſpies*, than humane inſpectors into the conduct of thoſe to whoſe care the priſoners were committed; that if the priſoners laboured under any unuſual hardſhip, diſtinct from thoſe which are inſeparable from a ſtate of captivity, his Lordſhip would take it as a favour if Mr Hartley, or any other gentleman, would take the trouble to inform him of it, and that they might reſt aſſured the cauſe of complaint ſhould be inſtantly removed; that it was not the intention of government to inflict any extraordinary puniſh-

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ment on the Americans, or to uſe them in a different manner from that in which priſoners are uſually treated; that, on the contrary, it was the intention of government to ſhew the greateſt lenity towards them, as they are all ſhortly to be ſent to America, and exchanged." [42.]

In imitation of the King's-Arms tavern meeting at London, Dec. 24. [39. 674.], a ſubſcription was opened at Newcaſtle for the relief of theſe priſoners.

Thoughts on this ſubject appeared in the London papers about the middle of January, ſigned, *An enemy to the cloak of malicioufneſs.*—"Though I am far [ſays the writer] from meaning to check the wideſt extenſion of that benevolence which is characteriſtical of true Chriſtianity, and is an ornament to this country; yet cannot I help ſuſpecting the principle from whence a recent exertion of profeſſed humanity ariſes. The ſubſcription now propoſed for the relief of the Americans confined in our priſons, may ſeem to proceed from the ſame ſpirit of charity which dictated a generous attention to the French priſoners in the laſt war: But the great promoter [Lord Abingdon] of the former ſubſcription having publicly avowed his motive for aſſiſting the American priſoners, as deeming them ſufferers in the cauſe of freedom, and the ſubſcription being chiefly countenanced and ſupported by the favourers of the preſent rebellion, will any unprejudiced perſon impute the ſame benevolent principles to the committee at the King's Arms, as to thoſe who nobly ſought to alleviate the diſtreſſes of an enemy that were abandoned by their country, and in whoſe favour no predilection could have excited any aſſiſtance? The inſtitutors of the new ſubſcription call upon the public to forget all party-principles, and to unite in the relief of the diſtreſſed: but did the above gentlemen ſhow any regard to the complicated ſufferings of our countrymen, who fought under the Britiſh banner, or who were perſecuted for their attachment to that conſtitution to which they had ſworn allegiance? Even admitting the American war to be unjuſtly entered into on our part, ſurely our brave ſoldiers, who contended ſo glorioufly in their country's cauſe, ought to have been aſſiſted on every principle of humanity. Theſe men could not be expected to examine the ſubtle diſtinctions between legal reſiſtance and rebellion; and as they were employed by the king and the conſtitution, they merited every return that real patriotiſm, or well-founded benevolence, could have ſuggeſted. But inſtead of contributing this laudable ſuccour, the very idea of it was reprobated [38. 233.] by a celebrated demagogue [Mr Burke] in a public aſſembly, whoſe name I expect to ſee in the liſt of contributors to captive rebels, and the ſubſcribers to their brave countrymen were branded as miniſterial ſycophants. Scarcely any of thoſe noble perſons who are now ſo ſtrenuous in the cauſe of humanity, thought of the ſufferings of our ſoldiers; and while they feel for pirates and rebels, no compaſſion was excited in their breaſts for their fellow-ſubjects. —When contributions were ſolicited in favour of the clergy of the church of England, lately employed in, but now baniſhed from America [38. 106. 718.]; were the wants of theſe unhappy men attended to by thoſe whoſe hearts are now ſaid to be ſo nobly expanded? I abhor the thought of aggravating the ſufferings of the greateſt criminals, and I ſhould think an inquiry into the juſtice of the petition from the priſoners near Portſmouth would be very proper; but I can never allow thoſe to be actuated by real benevolence, who refuſe their aid to the moſt deſerving, while they extend it to the moſt undeſerving objects; for in the latter light alone can I eſteem the generality of the ſuppoſed American priſoners, who really are not natives of that country, miſtaken in their notions of liberty, but who are a motley liſt of all nations, joining in acts of piracy to interrupt and injure the commerce of theſe kingdoms, upon the ſucceſs of which our national proſperity depends."

A letter from Plymouth in the end of January ſays, "The priſoners with us, being 289, live now (in a comparative ſenſe) like gentlemen, having every neceſſary; and have no longer cauſe to complain, as in time paſt, of hunger and nakedneſs; and we hear of no attempts now to break priſon."

On the 28th of January a recruiting-ſerjeant went round to the King's-bench, the Marſhalſea, and the Fleet priſons, with a letter from the Admiralty-office, offering to releaſe all thoſe priſoners whoſe debts amount to leſs than ten pounds, on their entering into his Majeſty's ſervice either by ſea or land.

"*Briſtol, Jan.* 28. The Quakers in this city have generouſly ſubſcribed a large

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ſum to purchaſe proviſions to be ſent to Philadelphia, for the relief of ſuch of their community as are in want; advices having been received, that a ſcarcity of proviſions, nearly equal to a famine, prevails among the inhabitants there."

According to the accounts delivered in to the Commons, Jan. 29. relative to the extraordinary expences of calling in the gold coin, it appears that the money deficient in weight, as delivered into the Bank, under the different proclamations, was as follows: By the firſt proclamation, 3,806,435 l. 7 s. 2 d.; by the ſecond, 4,876,171 l. 18 s. 3 d.; and by the third, 6,880,986 l. 5 s. 3 d. Total, 15,563,593 l. 10 s. 8 d. [38. 217.]

SCOTLAND.

In this part of the united kingdom the exertions in ſupport of government have even exceeded the exertions in the ſouthern part. The Dukes of Hamilton and Athol waited on the King at the levee at St James's on the 24th of December, and offered to raiſe a regiment each on his own eſtate; which offer was graciouſly accepted of. Other noblemen and gentlemen have likewiſe offered to raiſe regiments; and the offers have been accepted.

Of the cities and boroughs Glaſgow took the lead. It was reſolved in the Town-council of that city Dec. 29. that a battalion ſhould be raiſed by voluntary ſubſcription; the Lord Provoſt was authoriſed to ſubſcribe 1000 l. Sterling, in name of the corporation, towards defraying the expence; a committee of council was appointed to open the ſubſcription; and ſubſcription-papers were lodged at proper places. Next day the Trades-houſe approved of the meaſure, authoriſed the Convener to ſubſcribe 500 l. in their name, and recommended to the fourteen incorporated trades to promote it.

The Lord Provoſt, Robert Donald, Eſq; and the Convener, Mr Duncan Niven, ſet out from Glaſgow on Saturday, Jan. 10. and what follows appeared in the London gazette of Jan. 17.

"*St James's, Jan.* 16. The following addreſs has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow, and the Convener, being introduced by the Lord of his Majeſty's bed chamber in waiting: Which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly; and the Lord Provoſt, and the Convener, had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, Council, Incorporated Trades, and other loyal Inhabitants, of the City of Glaſgow.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

As your ancient city of Glaſgow has in all ages been diſtinguiſhed for an attachment to conſtitutional liberty and the rights of mankind; and as theſe are ſtill trampled upon by your rebellious ſubjects in America; we beg leave in the moſt humble manner to repreſent to your Majeſty, that we think vigorous and ſpeedy efforts ought to be made, in order to reſtore peace to your American colonies; and that, for this end, we are ready to raiſe a regiment of men, to be employed in ſuch a manner as your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to direct. This offer we make as a ſmall proof of our loyalty and attachment to your Majeſty's government, which has been diſtinguiſhed by excellent laws, and by the ſupport of our glorious conſtitution.

We pray God that he will be pleaſed to put a ſpeedy end to the deluſion of the rebels, who, under the ſacred name of Liberty, are exerciſing every act of tyranny; and we are confident that your Majeſty will extend your known and declared clemency towards them, as ſoon as they ſhall return to a proper ſenſe of their duty. We pray for the beſt bleſſings on your Majeſty's family; and that the King of kings will be pleaſed to make your Majeſty's reign long and proſperous, over a happy and united empire.

Signed in preſence and by appointment of the Council of Glaſgow, the 9th day of January 1778.

ROBERT DONALD, Provoſt."

Before the middle of January the following ſums were ſubſcribed by the Trades

The Trades-houſe (as before)	L. 500
Hammermen as an incorporation 200 l. by individuals 355 l	555
Tailors incorp 400 l. indiv. 120 l.	520
Cordiners incorp 300 l. indiv. 135 l.	435
Maltmen incorp. 300 l. indiv. 320 l.	620
Weavers incorp. 200 l. indiv. 353 l.	553
Bakers incorp. 200 l. indiv. 100 l.	300
Skinners incorp. 100 l. indiv. 65 l.	165
Wrights incorp. 200 l. indiv. 270 l.	470
Coopers incorp 100 l. indiv. 57 l.	157
Fleſhers incorp. (ind. not yet received)	358
Maſons incorp. (indiv. not received)	100
Gardeners incorp. (ind. not received)	100
Barbers incorp 100 l. indiv. 50 l.	150
Dyers incorp. 20 l. indiv. 30 l.	50
	5025

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The faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons had then ſubſcribed 100 guineas; and the faculty of Procurators 100 guineas from their funds, and individuals 150, in whole 250 guineas. Ld Frederick Campbell, member for the diſtrict of boroughs, ſubſcribed 500l. By Jan. 21, the ſums ſubſcribed amounted to 9600l.

It is obſervable, that after hoſtilities were begun in America, Mancheſter was among the firſt to addreſs the King [37. 521.]; and that though the deacon-convener, and the deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades, and other members of the trades-houſe, of Glaſgow [38. 53.], addreſſed his Majeſty on that occaſion, yet the city did not. They are now however the firſt in addreſſing.

The town-council of Edinburgh, Jan. 5. unanimouſly reſolved to raiſe, by ſubſcription, a regiment of foot for the King's ſervice, and authoriſed the Lord Provoſt to ſubſcribe 1000 guineas in name of the city. His Lordſhip ſubſcribed 1000l. Sterling for Sir Laurence Dundas, the city-repreſentative; and all the members of council preſent ſubſcribed liberally, and with alacrity. Subſcription-papers were forthwith lodged at Goldſmiths hall, (where one or more members of a committee of the town-council attended), and at ſeveral banking-houſes. The firſt day one houſe in the city ſubſcribed 300l. Lord Elliock 100 guineas, Baron Dalrymple 100l. Sir William Forbes 50 guineas, and many others liberally; and the ſubſcription goes on briſkly. Sir James Clerk, Mr David Stuart-Moncreiffe, Mr Oliphant of Roſſie, and Mr Miller, Advocate, ſon of the Lord Juſtice-Clerk, ſubſcribed 100 guineas each; the profeſſors in the univerſity 120 guineas; and the ſubſcriptions by the citizens in general were very liberal. —We inſert the preamble to the ſubſcription-papers, viz.

"At a time when the ſpirit of the nation is rouſed in the higheſt degree by the revolt of America, and when the moſt vigorous exertions are making, as well by government as by communities and individuals, in various parts of the united kingdoms, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-council of Edinburgh, and many of the inhabitants, animated with zeal for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government, and equally deſirous, with the reſt of the nation, of promoting, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſucceſs of his arms in America, have determined to offer to raiſe a regiment of foot, to be called THE EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS. They cannot doubt, that ſo laudable an intention will not only be acceptable to his Majeſty, but will meet with effectual ſupport; for which purpoſe, papers of ſubſcription are offered to the public; and it is earneſtly requeſted, that all who with to encourage this meaſure will ſubſcribe ſpeedily, in order that it may be carried into execution without delay."

At a meeting of the Faculty of Advocates Jan. 13. ſpecially called, the Lord Advocate, their Dean, laid before them a letter from the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, with a ſubſcription-paper for the Edinburgh regiment. The Faculty conſidered an application to them, as *a part of the community of Edinburgh*, to be by no means proper: for that although the court of ſeſſion ſits here at preſent, to the very great emolument of the city, the College of Juſtice is certainly none of the corporations belonging to the Good Town, any more than the Parliament of Scotland was when it ſat here. Some of the members expreſſed a pretty warm and ſpirited indignation, both as to this point, and as to the *ſpecialties* of the ſcheme for the Edinburgh regiment: but the Dean having, with much propriety, kept their deliberations clear of every ſubject as to which there might be a diviſion of ſentiments, the reſult was, that his Lordſhip ſhould return a civil anſwer in writing, to the Lord Provoſt, acquainting him, that the Faculty had a regulation which they could not get over, That their funds ſhould never be applied, unleſs to the uſes for which they were appropriated; at the ſame time aſſuring his Lordſhip, that, as individuals, they would always be ready to ſubſcribe to *every ſcheme* which they judged to be *for the public ſervice*. *Cal. Merc.*

In the next paper appeared two letters, which we inſert verbatim.

"SIR, I wiſh you had procured a more diſtinct account of what paſſed at the meeting of the Faculty of Advocates concerning the Edinburgh regiment. Your account ſeems to lay much ſtreſs upon our reſolution not to give away our funds for any other purpoſes than thoſe to which they are appropriated. But, Sir, although it was thought right to mention that wiſe regulation, with a view to the inſtruction of other ſocieties who have been voting away, for ſanguinary

nary purpoſes, the money deſtined to the ſupport of their poor; our refuſing to ſubſcribe to the Edinburgh regiment was altogether independent of the ſtate of our funds. For we did not by any means approve of our contributing to the Edinburgh regiment. We diſdained the idea of being a corporation belonging to this city: and, at any rate, if we could, conſiſtently with our own dignity, have united with the town in this military project, it would have been decent that we had been early conſulted in the matter; whereas the firſt notice which the Magiſtrates gave us of it was holding a ſubſcription-paper to our breaſts. It was not even mentioned to Mr Dundas, either in the character of our Dean, or in the character of his Majeſty's Advocate, or in the character of Member of Parliament for the county of Mid-Lothian; in either of which three capacities, it might have been expected, that a matter which was ſaid to concern the public ſervice might have been laid before him. Our toaſt at our ſocial meetings is, "May friendſhip bind the Faculty, and honour crown our Dean." Was it to be expected that the Faculty would tamely acquieſce in ſuch neglect ſhewn to the reſpectable head of their ſociety? Let me add, Sir, and I add it with great pleaſure, that, as it was very well known, that ſome members of the Faculty (though moſt loyal ſubjects of his Majeſty) could by no means agree to give their voice for carrying on the preſent war againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, the ſubject of that unhappy conteſt was avoided in the Faculty of Advocates, that there might be no diſagreeable diviſion in the ſociety. And I muſt do the Dean the juſtice to ſay, that he ſhewed, upon this occaſion, a delicacy towards his brethen which did honour to his feelings.

I am, &c. AN ADVOCATE."

"SIR, The Faculty of Advocates, from their numbers, their property, and their liberal education, are equally diſtinguiſhed for their public ſpirit, their liberality, and their independence: — of this we have an eminent inſtance, in the account of their deliberations and final reſolution upon the application to them to contribute toward the expence of raiſing the Edinburgh regiment, as we have it in the laſt Caledonian Mercury.—Here was an inſtance of their public ſpirit! — When every patriotic breaſt glowed with love to his country, and every purſe was opened to her exigencies, "it was a reſolution of their ſociety, That the funds ſhould never be applied, unleſs to the uſes for which they were appropriated; but that, as individuals, they would always be willing to ſubſcribe to *every ſcheme* which they *judged* to be for the *public ſervice*;"—and they contributed not a ſhilling, neither as a ſociety, nor as individuals, upon this occaſion.—— When Mrs Yeats, a celebrated actreſs, was to be brought upon this theatre, — this was a *ſcheme* for the *public ſervice*; and the Dean of Faculty himſelf went about mendicating ſubſcriptions from the individuals of the ſociety;— they raiſed ſome hundred pounds for this laudable purpoſe. [35. 104.].—To raiſe a regiment, a regiment for the public ſervice, at this critical period, was a ſcheme fraught with *ſpecialties*, which *divided their ſentiments*, until the Dean, with *much propriety*, kept their deliberations to the *point*, — not to contribute a penny.—— Their liberality of ſentiment was no leſs conſpicuous; — for theſe great ſouls, who aſſimilated themſelves to the Parliament of Scotland, diſdained to be ranked among the citizens of Edinburgh, or held as part of that community:—"They teſtified their *indignation* at the *application* to them as part of that community."—— We muſt admire their independent ſpirit: for their conduct on this occaſion was a ſacrifice to the political ſpleen of an individual, who, diſappointed of his views upon a great community, was willing to ſhow one obſequious little community, ready to gratify his reſentments at their own expence, willing to impede a public meaſure of which he was not to be at the head. A CITIZEN OF EDINBURGH."

Particular notice is taken of this affair in the Hiſtory of the Edinburgh regiment [37.]

On the 14th, at a meeting of the Clerks to his Majeſty's Signet, the Deputy-Keeper [John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Delvin] laid before them a letter from the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, in name of the Magiſtrates and Town-council of the city, incloſing a ſubſcription-paper for raiſing a regiment for his Majeſty's ſervice; and then made the following ſpeech.

"GENTLEMEN,

I have uſed the freedom to call you together, in conſequence of a letter from the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, the metropolis of this part of the united kingdom, on the preſent exigency of public affairs,

affairs, at a time when his Majeſty and his miniſters are buſily engaged in quelling a very dangerous revolt of our colonies of America, acquired, as you all know, by much blood and treaſure of the mother-country: I wiſh I could add, with that certainty of ſucceſs on our part that the juſtice of our cauſe, and the mild meaſures of our government, intitle us to hope for.

This ſituation ſeems to me, Gentlemen, to challenge, from every loyal heart, that zealous concurrence which may be uſeful toward animating our braveſt troops, and increaſing our fleets and armies to ſupport the honour and dignity of the crown, and the valour and character of the Britiſh nation; and it may add terror to our foes, when they obſerve the harmony of individuals, all concurring with every diſcerning, ſenſible, and unprejudiced man, by adding their mite to the meaſures of adminiſtration for reducing thoſe obſtinate Americans into the juſt line of duty, and dependence on their mother-country.

I am afraid, Gentlemen, too much encouragement, by factious and ambitious ſpirits on this ſide the Atlantic, has added fuel to the fire of theſe revolting Americans; and, therefore, let us conſider and reflect with attention on that juſt and old obſervation, eſpecially on ſuch an occaſion as this, *Concordia res parvæ creſcunt, diſcordia maximæ dilabuntur.*

We are not a body wealthy or numerous; and, though not born to fortunes, or poſſeſſed of large ones, yet, perhaps, not ſo inconſiderable as, on a particular occaſion, we have had the misfortune to be repreſented: And, therefore, pardon me to beg your opinions, with calm unanimity, on what it may be decent for us to reſolve on; and enable me to return to the Magiſtrates, ſo laudably zealous in their attention to our country, ſuch a report of your deliberations as will be worthy of this ſociety, and convince the world, that we revere our king and our country, and diſpaſſionately wiſh the proſperity of this once happy nation: Happy, I ſay, till of late, that ambition has engendered faction in our boſom, which alone can prove a gangrene in the boweis of G. Britain.

In any legal ſenſe, we are not members of the city-incorporations, and are no way dependent on them, nor any of the jars which may diſturb them or others: far leſs have they powers,—I'm convinced they will never attempt them,—over our funds or our pockets;—God forbid! I do not think us in the ſmalleſt danger or hazard. The perſons of higher fortunes, and much more learning, by having more time and talents for ſtudy, may be jealous of indiſcreet incroachments on their purſes, or their privileges, by the Magiſtrates of this metropolis. In this place of Edinburgh, however, we have our reſidence: here we have many privileges, which we enjoy under burgal powers: let us treat our Magiſtrates with reſpect, while they continue faithfully to diſcharge their duty.

I thought this much incumbent on me to ſay, from the honour I have at preſent of being convener of ſo reſpectable a body. You will proceed as you pleaſe in enabling me to comply with, or reject, this propoſal from the Magiſtrates; which I own I cannot help thinking (whatever others may do, and for whom I have the greateſt deference and reſpect) merits, if we ſhall not approve, a civil, decent, and polite anſwer."

The meeting were unanimouſly of opinion, That it is the duty of all his Majeſty's good ſubjects to teſtify, on this very important occaſion, their loyalty and attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government, as well as their zeal for the honour and dignity of the nation; that the world may ſee, the preſent unhappy conteſt is not the cauſe of a miniſtry, or any particular number of men; but the cauſe of the legiſlature, animated and ſupported by the whole body of the nation, as well individuals as communities. They directed the Deputy-Keeper to ſubſcribe 500 guineas, for and in name of the ſociety, towards raiſing the Edinburgh regiment.

On the 9th of January an addreſs from the city to the King was ſent off to Sir Laurence Dundas, repreſentative for the city: but Sir Laurence being indiſpoſed, Lord North, at his deſire, preſented the addreſs on the 16th. It was received very graciouſly, and appeared in the gazette of Jan. 27. viz.

"To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-council of your faithful city of Edinburgh, having about two years ago humbly preſented an addreſs to your Majeſty, with aſſurance of our abhorrence of the unnatural and unjuſtifiable

revolt of America, of our earneſt deſire to preſerve your Majeſty's ſovereignty entire over every part of the Britiſh dominions, and of our determined reſolution to ſupport the juſt rights of your crown to the utmoſt extent of our power; [37. 581.]

Being now alarmed with the continuance of that unnatural revolt, beg leave to approach your Majeſty's throne with repeated aſſurances of the diſpoſitions which we formerly expreſſed, and with our humble requeſt, that your Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to allow us to levy for your Majeſty's ſervice a regiment of 1000 men, to be employed where your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to command, and to be named, with your Majeſty's permiſſion, THE EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS.

The liberal ſubſcriptions of the citizens of your ancient metropolis of Scotland enable us to make this ſmall offer of our duty without any expence to the revenue; and the ſpirit of loyalty which prevails amongſt us gives us every reaſon to hope, that the levies, for which we preſume to aſk your Majeſty's permiſſion, will be ſpeedily completed.

That your Majeſty's reign may be long and proſperous, is the conſtant and ardent wiſh of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects,

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-Council, of your city of Edinburgh,

JOHN DALRYMPLE, Provoſt."

The officers were appointed on the humble recommendation of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town-council; of whom the field-officers are, Sir William Erſkine Colonel, Major Thomas Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capts Gordon of Ellon and Sir James Murray, Majors. The King honoured this corps with the title of *The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.*

Leith and Canongate opened each a ſubſcription for aſſiſting to raiſe the Edinburgh regiment; the former to raiſe a whole company.

In the beginning of January, the Magiſtrates of Aberdeen opened a ſubſcription, and in name of the community, ſubſcribed 500 guineas, towards raiſing a corps to be called *The Aberdeen Volunteers*, the incorporations ſubſcribed 400 l. the Advocates 100 guineas, the Dyers 20 guineas, the Gardeners 15 guineas, the Maſons of St Nicholas lodge 15 l. and many citizens ſubſcribed liberally.

The borough of Montroſe opened a ſubſcription for ſtrengthening the hands of government, authoriſed the Provoſt to ſubſcribe 100 guineas in name of the community for that purpoſe, and lodged a ſubſcription-paper at the Town-hall for the inhabitants to ſubſcribe.

Many towns, &c. aſſiſted in promoting the recruiting-ſervice, by offering bounties to perſons reſiding within their limits, ſome limited as to time, and as to certain officers with whom to inliſt, viz. Muſſelburgh, Air, and Dunbar, offered each five guineas a-man for the land or ſea ſervice; the town-council of Dunfermline, two guineas, and the free maſons of that borough one guinea, to every man who ſhould inliſt for the Argyleſhire Highlanders, with Lieutenant John Stewart, ſon of Major Charles Stuart of the 63d; Perth, two guineas a-man for the Athol Highlanders till 200 guineas be expended; Falkland and Dunkeld, two guineas a man each for the Athol Highlanders; Stirling, two guineas a-man for Lt-Col. Campbell of Barbreck's Highlanders, in Capt. Campbell junior of Ardkinglaſs's company; Auchtermuchty, three guineas a-man for the Athol Highlanders, in Lieut. George Freer younger of Innernethy's company; Greenock, two guineas a-man for the Athol Highlanders, in the company of Lord Cathcart, or that of his brother Mr Charles; St Andrew's, the town-council two guineas, the guildry one guinea, and the trades one guinea, a man, for the Athol Highlanders, to inliſt with Mr William Gilleſpie, ſon of Dr Gilleſpie miniſter in that city; Burntiſland, five guineas a-man, for the Duke of Hamilton's regiment, (the firſt ſubject of Scotland, and who is himſelf to ſerve as a captain), this bounty to be given whereſoever the volunteer may happen to reſide, and continued till notice be given of its being withdrawn; Rutherglen, ſix guineas a-man, for the Duke of Hamilton's regiment, the borough to name the company in which they ſhall ſerve; Alloa, the town two guineas, and the maſon-lodge three guineas, a-man, for the Athol Highlanders, in the company of Lord Cathcart, or that of his brother Mr Charles; and others, to be afterwards mentioned.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9. At New-Tarbet houſe, Simon Baillie, Eſq; in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, to Miſs Alexandra Mackenzie, youngeſt daughter of Dr Alexander Mackenzie, phyſician in Roſs.

15. At Montroſe, Robert Scott, Eſq; of Logie, to Miſs Mary Anne Ouchterlony.

20. At Eaſton, in the county of Wincheſter, Henry John Kearney, Eſq; to Lady Auguſta Bridges, ſiſter to the Duke of Chandois.

21. At Craigſton, Adam Urquhart, Eſq; to Miſs Eliſabeth Urquhart, daughter of the deceaſed John Urquhart, of Cromarty, Eſq;

29. The Earl of Suſſex, to Miſs Mary Vaughan, daughter of John Vaughan, Eſq; of Briſtol.

BIRTHS.

"*Petersburg, Dec.* 23. The Great Ducheſs was ſafely delivered of a prince this morning, at half an hour paſt ten o'clock. Her Imperial Highneſs and the young prince are as well as can be expected. This joyful event was announced to the public, at noon, by the firing of 201 guns from the fortreſs and admiralty. The Empreſs gave the young prince, immediately after his birth, the name of ALEXANDER; but the day for the ceremony of his baptiſm is not yet fixed"——"The baptiſm was adminiſtered, Dec. 31. by her Imperial Majeſty's confeſſor. Te Deum was chanted, with the firing of 301 guns, and the ringing of all the bells. Maſs was then celebrated; during which her Imperial Majeſty preſented the Infant Great Duke at the altar, to receive the euchariſt. Afterwards the dignified clergy performed a ſolemn thankſgiving." *Lond. gaz.*

Jan. 1. The Counteſs of Roſeberry of a daughter.

2. At London, the Viſcounteſs Hinchinbroke, of a ſon.

3. The Marchioneſs of Granby, of a ſon.

16. At London, the lady of Lord Grimſton, of a daughter.

"*Paris, Jan.* 25. Yeſterday at noon her Royal Highneſs the Counteſs D'Artois was ſafely delivered of a prince [38.454.]; to whom his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has given the title of *Duc de Berry.*" *Lond. gaz.*

DEATHS.

Dec. 6. At Paris, where he had reſided many years, [29.227.], Sir William Stuart, Bt. By failure of iſſue-male, the Baronetage devolves on his grand-nephew, John Belſches, Eſq; Advocate.

20. At Liſbon, James Carnegie of Finhaven, Eſq;

On his eſtate in Tobago, James Ferguſſon, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the late Sir James Ferguſſon of Kilkerran, Bt, one of the Lords of Seſſion and Juſticiary in Scotland.

30. At Brockmonton, Herefordſhire, Edward Evans, aged 102 years.

"*Munich, Dec* 30. His Serene Highneſs Maximilian Joſeph, Elector of Bavaria, who had been ill of the ſmall pox about three weeks, died at a quarter paſt one o'clock this afternoon, in the 51ſt year of his age, greatly lamented by all ranks of people." *L. gaz.*

Jan. 2. At Peckham, aged 101, Mr Fryer, formerly purſer of a man of war.

At Mouſehole in Cornwall, aged 102, Dorothy Pentreath, the woman mentioned by the Hon. Daines Barrington, to be the laſt perſon who could converſe in the old Corniſh language.

2. At Aberdeen, James Gordon of Badenſcoth, Eſq;

3. In the pariſh-workhouſe at Bletchingley in Surry, —— Slip, aged 107.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Chriſtian Cochran, daughter of the Hon. William Cochran of Kilmaronock.

7. At Dubton near Montroſe, Hercules Tailyour, Eſq; of Borrowfield.

10. At Edinburgh, Patrick Crawford, of Auchinames, Eſq;

10. At Upſal in Sweden, the famous Profeſſor Linnæus, Knight of the Polar Star, and member of the principal academies of Europe, aged 70.

11. At Invergordon caſtle, Roſsſhire, William Gordon of Newhall, Eſq;

11. At Leith, in an advanced age, Mr Charles Shirreff merchant there.

12. At Inverneſs, Mr Alexander Fraſer, one of the miniſters of that borough.

13. At Edinburgh, Lady Margaret Dundas, ſpouſe to John Dundas of Duddingſton, Eſq;

14. At London, the lady of Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

14. At Weſt Micraſs, in the pariſh of Tullich, George Symon, aged 109 years. He retained his health and ſenſes to the laſt.

15. At Dundee, Mrs Helen Haldane, widow of Alexander Duncan, Eſq; of Lundie.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce of Kennet.

21. At Eglinton caſtle, the Counteſs of Eglinton, in the 21ſt year of her age. [34.398.]

23. At Rothiemay, aged 110, Janet Craig. She was never four miles from the place of her nativity; ſhe retained her memory and ſenſes to the laſt, converſed frankly, and exerciſed her ſpinning-faculties until the day before her death.

24. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, William St Clair, Eſq; of Roſlin. [23.598.]

26. At Pierſebridge near Darlington, Mary Hildray, aged 107.

28. At Fort William, Mrs Gray, ſpouſe of Mr John Gray barrackmaſter in that fort.

29. At

29. At Kirkaldy, Dr William Wemys, phyſician.

At Bath, Miſs Trevor, only child of John Lord Trevor.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Jan. 6. to recommend to the dean and chapter of Exeter, John Roſs. D. D. [a prebendary in Durham cathedral], to be elected biſhop of that ſee, void by the death of Dr Frederick Keppel.

— 6. to preſent Mr James Wilſon to be miniſter of the church and pariſh of Maryton, in the preſbytery of Brechin and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of Mr James Beattie.

— 6. to appoint Mr Archibald Campbell, one of the ſix ordinary clerks of ſeſſion in Scotland, to be ſole and only Clerk and Keeper of the Regiſters appointed for the regiſtration of Tailzies, and Inventories of heirs ſerving *cum beneficio*, in the room of Mr William Kirkpatrick, deceaſed.

— 10. to grant unto the Duke of Hamilton the office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Palace of Linlithgow, and of the Caſtle of Blackneſs, in Scotland, with power to appoint deputies.

— 24. to appoint James Wallace, Eſq; Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bt, Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, Joah Bates, Eſqs, together with James Kirke, Eſq; in the room of Henry Pelham, Eſq; deceaſed, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Navy.

— 24 to appoint Mansfeldt Cardonnel, George Clerke Maxwell, Baſil Cochrane, and William Nelthorp, Eſqs, together with Adam Smith, Eſq; in the room of Archibald Menzies, Eſq; deceaſed, to be Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Scotland.

— 24. to appoint Edward Le Cras, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners in quality of a Principal Officer of his Majeſty's Navy for naval affairs in North America, to reſide at ſuch place in North America as ſhall be hereafter directed.

— 27. to appoint Chriſtopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Daniel Bull, George Blount, Charles Dering, and John Eames, Eſqs, together with George Heathcote, Eſq; in the room of Thomas Wyndham, Eſq; deceaſed, to be Commiſſioners for Taxes.

— 28. to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Durbin, Eſq; Mayor of Briſtol, who had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand on the occaſion. [45.]

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 23. This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following flag-officers of his Majeſty's fleet were promoted, viz.

John Reynolds, Eſq; Sir Hugh Pallifer, Bt, Hon. John Byron, and Auguſtus John Earl of Briſtol,—Rear-Admirals of the White, —to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

George Mackenzie, Eſq; Mathew Barton, Eſq; and Sir Peter Parker, Kt,—Rear-Admirals of the Blue, — to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

And the following captains were alſo appointed Flag-Officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz.

Hon. Samuel Barrington, Marriott Arbuthnot, Eſq; Robert Roddam, Eſq; and George Darby, Eſq; — to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

John Campbell, Eſq; Chriſtopher Hill, Eſq; James Gambier, Eſq; William Lloyd, Eſq; Francis William Drake, Eſq; Sir Edward Hughes, Kt, and Hyde Parker, ſen. Eſq; — to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 29. The King was this day pleaſed to order the following promotion of flag-officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz.

Sir Charles Hardy, Kt, George Earl of Northeſk, Sir Thomas Pye, Kt, and Francis Geary, Eſq; Admirals of the Blue, — and Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bt, and James Young, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the Red, — to be Admirals of the White.

Sir Piercy Brett, Kt, Sir John Moore, Bt, and K. B. Sir James Douglas, Kt, George Lord Edgcumbe, Samuel Graves, Eſq; William Parry, Eſq; Hon Auguſtus Keppel, John Amherſt, Eſq; and his R. H. Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland.—Vice-Admirals of the Red, — to be Admirals of the Blue.

Sir Peter Denis, Bt, Mathew Buckle, Eſq; Robert Man, Eſq; Clark Gayton, Eſq; and John Montagu, Eſq; — Vice-Admirals of the White.—to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Waſhington Earl Ferrers, Hugh Pigot, Eſq; and Molineux Lord Shuldham,—Vice-Admirals of the Blue,— and John Vaughan, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Red,— to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

John Lloyd, Eſq; Robert Duff, Eſq; John Reynolds, Eſq; Sir Hugh Pallifer, Bt, Hon. John Byron, and Auguſtus John Earl of Briſtol, — Rear-Admirals of the Red, — to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

George Mackenzie, Eſq; Mathew Barton, Eſq; Sir Peter Parker, Kt, and the Hon. Samuel Barrington, — Rear-Admirals of the White, — to be Rear-Admirals of the Red; — and

John Campbell, Eſq; and Chriſtopher Hill, Eſq; — Rear-Admirals of the Blue, — to be Rear-Admirals of the White.

War-office, Jan. 20 1778.

[*For Subalterns ſee our cover.*]

5th reg. of foot: Capt. George Harris to be Major, vice Edward Mitchell; Capt.-Lieut.

Lieut. Thomas Baker to be Captain, vice George Harris; Lieut. William Cox to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Baker; Capt.-Lieut. William Cox to be Captain, vice William Charleton; Lieut. Thomas Hawkshaw to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Cox; and Lt-Col. William Meadows, from 55th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Walcott.

7th reg of foot: Capt.-Lieut John Harrison to be Captain, vice Francis Kinneer; and Capt.-Lieut. John Despard, from 23d regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Harrison.

10th reg. of foot: Maj. William Gardiner, from 45th regiment, to be Major, vice John Vatas; and Lieut. George Thwaits to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Blackmore.

15th reg. of foot: Lt-Col. John Maxwell, from the 27th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Bird; and Lieut Marquis of Lindsey, from 7th foot, to be Captain, vice George Montague.

22d reg. of foot: Maj. Rawlins Hillman to be Major, vice Christopher French; Capt.-Lieut. Michael Seix to be Captain, vice Rawlins Hillman; and Lieut John Rowland, from 4th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Michael Seix.

23d reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Gibbons to be Captain, vice Robert Donkin; Lieut. John Despard, from 7th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gibbons; Capt.-Lieut. Lionel Smith, from 49th regiment, to be Captain, vice David Ferguson; and First Lieut. Thomas Cochran to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Despard.

26th reg. of foot: Maj. Charles Stuart, from 43d regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dudley Templer; Capt.-Lieut. Arthur Wadman to be Captain, vice Francis Stewart; and Lieut. Jocelyn Feltham to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Arthur Wadman.

27th reg. of foot: Maj. William Murray, from 42d regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice John Maxwell; and Lt-Col. Edward Mitchell, from 52d regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice William Murray.

37th reg. of foot: Lieut. Finch Toosey to be Captain, vice Thomas Parry.

40th reg of foot: Capt. Lieut. William Harris to be Captain, vice William Wolfe; and Lieut. Robert Shaw, from 64th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Harris.

42d reg. of foot: Maj. William Grant to be Major, vice William Murray; Capt.-Lieut. John M'Intosh to be Captain, vice William Grant; and Lieut. John Peebles to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John M'Intosh.

43d reg. of foot: Capt. David Ferguson, from 23d regiment, to be Major, vice Charles Stuart.

44th reg. of foot: Maj. Henry Hope to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Agnew; and Maj. Robert Donkin, from 23d regiment, to be Major, vice Henry Hope.

45th reg of foot: Lieut. Theodore Morrison, from 40th regiment, to be Captain, vice William Gardiner.

49th reg. of foot: Lieut. Richard O'Meara to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Lionel Smith.

52d reg. of foot: Maj. Edward Mitchell, from 5th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Mungo Campbell; Maj. Christopher French, from 22d regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Edward Mitchell; and Lieut. Martin Hunter to be Captain, vice Paul Dayrell.

54th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Bachop to be Captain, vice Robert Rainey; and Lieut. William Bunbury to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Bachop.

55th reg. of foot: Maj. Cornelius Cuyler to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Meadows; Maj. Norman Lamont, from 71st regiment, to be Major, vice Cornelius Cuyler; Capt.-Lieut. Colin Lindsey to be Captain, vice James Taylor Trevor; and Lieut. Welbore Ellis Doyle to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Colin Lindsey.

63d reg. of foot: Lieut. Walter Jones to be Captain, vice Pierce Harvey; Capt.-Lieut. John M'Kinnon to be Captain, vice Edward Drury; Lieut. John Mallom, from 57th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John M'Kinnon; Capt. Francis Kinneer, from 7th foot, to be Major, vice Francis Buthill Sill; Capt.-Lieut. John Mallom to be Captain, vice Francis Jones; and Lieut. Bent Ball to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Mallom.

64th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Warren Simondson to be Captain, vice Henry Nairne; and Lieut. Michael Jacob to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Warren Simondson.

71st reg. of foot: Capt. Archibald M'Arthur, from 54th regiment, to be Major, vice Norman Lamont.

War-office, Jan. 27.

1st troop of horse-guards: Brig. and Lieut. Henry Read is appointed to be Exempt and Captain, vice John Carter; Sub-Brig. and Corn. Stephen Poyntz to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Henry Read; and Corn. George Mercer, late of the 4th dragoons, to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Stephen Poyntz.

2d troop of horse-guards: Brig. and Lieut. William John Arabin to be Exempt and Captain, vice Ulysses Brown; Sub-Brig. and Corn. Thomas Alston to be Brigadier and Lieutenant,

Lieutenant, vice John Arabin; and Richard William Peirſe, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Thomas Alſton.

1ſt reg. of foot guards: Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick to be Captain of a Company, vice Temple Weſt.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Charles Viſcount Peterſham, from 29th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Byron.

13th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Smith to be Captain, vice George Baſtide.

Lt-Col. Samuel Townſend to be Inſpector-General and Superintendent of the recruiting of all the forces employed on foreign ſervice.

Adj. and Lieut. John Drouly, of the 1ſt troop of horſe guards, to be Captain in the army.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Three dated Dec. 15. 1777. viz.

4th horſe: Lieut. William Cauſabon Purdon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Arthur Burdett, who retires.

13th dragoons: Lt-Col. James Callander to be Major, vice Major Thomas Pringle, who exchanges.

67th foot: Maj. Thomas Pringle to be Major, vice James Callander.

One dated Dec. 31. viz.

Staff: Lt-Col. David Dundas to be Quartermaſter-General, vice Simon Fraſer, Eſq; deceaſed.

Four dated Jan. 7 1778. viz.

5th dragoons: Maj. James Stewart, of the 8th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lt-Col. Thomas Sawer, deceaſed.

8th dragoons: The Hon. Robert Henry Southwell to be Major, vice James Stewart, promoted; Capt.-Lieut. John Trench, of the 5th dragoons, to be Captain, vice Southwell; and Lieut. Thomas Tickell, of the 5th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Trench. [*To be continued.*]

From other papers, &c.

The Hon. George Damer, nephew to Ld George Germaine, member for the boroughs of Anſtruther, Pittenweem, &c. in the room of Philip Anſtruther, Eſq; who has accepted the nominal place of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, on purpoſe to vacate his ſeat. Mr Damer was elected unanimouſly Jan. 9. [5.]

Prices of grain at Haddington, Feb. 20. 1778.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 0d.	19s. 4d.	18s. 0d.
Bear,	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	13s. 8d.
Oats,	11s. 9d.	10s. 6d.	9s. 8d.
Peaſe,	9s. 0d.	8s. 4d.	8s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 24. 1778. Oat-meal, 10 d. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in January 1778.

Males 36 } 70. Increaſed 6. *
Females 34 }

Age.	N°	Between	N°	Diſeaſes.	N°
Under 2	22	2 & 5	10	Aged	8
		5 & 10	7	Aſthma	1
		10 & 20	4	Conſumption	20
		20 & 30	3	Chincough	2
		30 & 40	4	Fever	18
		40 & 50	3	Meaſles	4
		50 & 60	4	Palſy	1
		60 & 70	5	Smallpox	4
		70 & 80	4	Stillborn	6
		80 & 90	4	Suddenly	1
		90 & 100	0	Teething	5

* *Beſides theſe, many perſons who die in the city are buried in the burying-ground of Canongate, Weſt-kirk, Chapel of Eaſe of that pariſh, Calton, and in Lady Yeſter's church-yard.*

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Jan. 13. 1778.	Jan. 29. 1778.
Bank Stock,	119 1 4th, a 3 8ths.	120
India ditto,	157 1 half, a 158	—
South-Sea ditto,	ſhut	—
Ditto Old Ann.	—	—
Ditto New Ann	ſhut	69 3 8ths, a 1 4th, a 69
3 per cent. Bank red.	69 3 8ths, a 70 1 half, a 1 4th	71 3 4ths, a 1 half
3 per cent. Conſ.	ſhut	72 1 8th, a 71 3 4ths, a 5 8ths.
Ditto 1726,	ſhut	—
Ditto 1751,	ſhut	—
Ditto India Ann.	—	—
3 and a half per cent. 1758,	ſhut	71 1 half
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762,	71 1 4th, a 72	73 3 4ths, a 5 8ths, a 1 half
4 per cent. 1777,	82 1 8th, a 82 3 8ths	85 3 4ths, a 5 8ths, a 1 half
India bonds,	9 s. a 8 s. diſc.	1 s. a 2 s. diſc.
Navy and Victl. Bills,	6 1 half diſc.	5 diſc.
Long Annuities,	ſhut	20 5 8ths
Short ditto,	—	7 1 4th
Scrip,	85 7 8ths, a 88 1 half	91